

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bounded by Pawlings and Audubon roads, U.S. Route 422, Interstate 76, and Valley CreekCity or town: Lower Providence, Schuylkill, Tredyffrin, Upper Merion, and West NorritonState: Pennsylvania County: Montgomery; ChesterNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:**Date**_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☒
Public – Federal ☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
☐

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>82</u>	buildings
<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	objects
<u>44</u>	<u>112</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 98

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

DEFENSE/fortification

LANDSCAPE/park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/village site

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

EXTRACTION/extractive facility

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION/CULTURE/outdoor recreation

RECREATION/CULTURE/monument/marker

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

OTHER/German Traditional

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Valley Forge National Historical Park (Valley Forge NHP) preserves and commemorates the site of the 1777–78 winter encampment of the main body of the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington. The park is located in southeastern Pennsylvania, approximately 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It straddles the Schuylkill River and contains land in two counties (Chester and Montgomery) and five municipalities (Lower Providence, Schuylkill, Tredyffrin, Upper Merion, and West Norriton). The historic district boundaries encompass approximately 3,263 acres of the 3,465 acres

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

within the authorized boundary of the park.¹ The district is bounded generally on the north by Pawlings and Audubon roads, on the east by U.S. Route 422, on the south by Interstate 76 (the Pennsylvania Turnpike), and on the west by a line of convenience west of Valley Creek, with the Schuylkill River coursing west to east through roughly the center of the district. Lands within the authorized boundary that are excluded from the National Register boundary include peripheral areas of modern development (primarily privately owned). The Washington Memorial Chapel complex, which is located on a 32-acre parcel of land along the north edge of Route 23, is also excluded from the district because it is not within the authorized legislated boundary of the park. The National Park Service owns all property included in the district boundary except the Valley Forge Road Bridge and the Valley Creek Covered Bridge, which are owned by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and the privately owned Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line along the southern bank of the Schuylkill. Multiple layers of historic development have shaped the district's landscape, and its significance extends beyond the Revolutionary War encampment.

The district includes 142 contributing early eighteenth- through mid-twentieth-century historic resources associated with the encampment and its commemoration, art, architecture, landscape architecture, and local agriculture and industry.² A total of 112 resources are categorized as non-contributing. A small number of resources were evaluated as non-contributing because they either lack integrity or do not possess significant historical associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination. The large majority are categorized as non-contributing because they were constructed after district's period of significance, which ends in 1949, when the restoration-focused development program laid out by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1936 and overseen by preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh was completed. Some were developed during the late 1960s for administrative purposes or during the mid-1970s as part of the preparation for the national celebration of the Bicentennial. In the future, an amendment to this National Register documentation may be appropriate when analysis is

¹ The term "authorized boundary" refers to the land that has been authorized under legislation passed by the United States Congress for inclusion in a National Park. According to the National Park Service's *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (NPS-28) Appendix Q, National Register boundaries for historical parks are the authorized park boundaries, regardless of land ownership, unless and until the NPS has otherwise defined areas of historical significance. While outside the legislated NPS boundary for Valley Forge NHP, the Washington Memorial Chapel's history parallels the history of the park, especially under the theme of "Commemoration." The Chapel property also contains archeological features related to the encampment era and to other periods in the park's development. PASHPO has identified the Chapel as an independently eligible resource. A decision was made early in the preparation of this documentation to exclude the Chapel from the NR district because this land was intentionally excluded from the authorized NPS boundary at the time of the park's establishment and because the Chapel's owners stated their preference to prepare a separate nomination for the property.

² This number includes 98 previously listed resources identified as such in the district data table at the end of Section 7 of this registration form.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

available to place these resources in the context the creation and evolution of Valley Forge National Historical Park, including the events of the national Bicentennial.³

Summary of Previous Documentation

Established as Pennsylvania's first state park in 1893, Valley Forge was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1961 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The NHL listing was updated in 1974 when the park was enlarged from 2,300 to 2,515 acres. On the nation's bicentennial, July 4, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford signed the act establishing Valley Forge NHP and authorizing the current boundary at a special ceremony conducted at the park. National Register documentation accepted for the park in 1988 updated the 1974 NHL listing by adding some areas of significance to cover resources not associated with the district's primary significance as a military encampment. An additional 80 acres within the authorized boundary were added to federal ownership in 2002 and another 78 acres were added in 2010.. The current National Register documentation project was undertaken to amend the existing 1988 documentation. Its purpose is to define the National Register criteria under which the district derives its significance, establish legally defensible National Register boundaries, and provide a full accounting of contributing and non-contributing resources. Upon its approval by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register, the documentation will supersede all previous versions of the district nomination. Five resources within the district are also individually listed in the National Register: Washington's Headquarters and the Steuben Memorial Information Center were designated NHLs in 1972 and, thus, administratively listed in the National Register; and National Register nominations were approved for Stirling's Quarters and Lafayette's Quarters in 1974 and the Kennedy Mansion in 1983. This district nomination does not supersede the individual documentation for these properties.

³ For the purposes of this documentation, post-1949 resources are considered to be non-contributing, but may need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis during project review..

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The district's setting is characterized by its natural features, which supported multiple phases of land use during the period of significance. The natural landscape consists of undulating terrain rich with mineral deposits, high ridges with sweeping views, fresh-water river valleys, open meadows, and swaths of forest. The Schuylkill River, a Pennsylvania Scenic River and a tributary of the Delaware River, runs from west to east through roughly the center of the park. Several narrow streams wind through the area toward the river. The final two miles of the 24-mile-long Valley Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill, flow north through the southwest quadrant of the district. The creek flows through a broad meadow and then through a rocky ravine formed by low quartz mountains. Mount Joy flanks the east side of Valley Creek and rises 426 feet (ft) above sea level. Its peak is the highest point in the district. Mount Misery rises to the west. The core of the park rests on cavernous sheets of dolomite (a calcium magnesium carbonate mineral) and limestone (calcium carbonate sedimentary rock), which form the district's rolling terrain.

Dense suburban and commercial development surrounds the district, and highways and regional transportation routes leading to major neighboring cities encircle it. The Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76 and I-276) parallels the south edge of the district and connects to Philadelphia, New York, and New Jersey. U.S. Route 422, which extends through the north side of the district and forms part of its east border, connects to southeast Pennsylvania along with nearby U.S. Route 202. Interstate 476, located just outside Upper Merion Township, provides access to Delaware, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. As major regional collector roads, these highways convey tremendous volumes of traffic. Convention centers, shopping malls, and industrial complexes near the convergence of the highways in King of Prussia create an independent edge-city economy just beyond the district boundary. The park is an oasis of relatively undeveloped open space in the local community, and area residents utilize its verdant open fields and extensive trail system heavily for recreation and social gathering.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line, formerly the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (and, later, Reading Railroad) rail line runs along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River; two tracks remain from a once larger system. Several historic associated features (e.g. stone bridges and culverts at stream, creek, and drainage way crossings), along with the Port Kennedy Railroad Depot and Valley Forge Railroad

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Station), are associated with the line. Passenger service to Valley Forge ended in the 1970s and to Port Kennedy in 1980. The Norfolk Southern Railroad continues to use the line for freight service between the coal regions and Philadelphia.

Contributing and Non-contributing Resources⁴

The Valley Forge Encampment

The Valley Forge Encampment (contributing site) encompasses the entire National Register district landscape and includes all the natural features related to the encampment as well as agricultural, industrial, and commemorative development of the site. The overall landscape characteristics of the site are described here along with some park-wide resources, while the individual contributing and non-contributing resources within the district are described separately in subsequent sections. A schematic map showing the geographic areas used to organize the descriptions is attached.

Relationship between Current and Historic Conditions

When the Continental Army under the direction of General George Washington set up camp at Valley Forge in December 1777, the landscape they occupied consisted primarily of rural farmsteads composed of dwelling complexes, cultivated and cleared fields, farm lanes, orchards, and woodlots. Valley Creek provided a valuable source of water power that also supported industry and associated residential development along its banks during the eighteenth century. General Washington chose the site for the Army's winter encampment in part because of the natural defenses inherent within the landscape. A map prepared by Washington's Chief Engineer, Brigadier General Louis Le Bègue de Presle Du Portail, and a British map of the Paoli area dated September 1777 provide useful records of the landscape conditions during the encampment. The Schuylkill River protected the army from northern attacks, while the rugged terrain of the mountains along Valley Creek and limestone ridgelines formed natural barriers that the army incorporated into defensive earthworks. Open views from the natural ridgelines east toward Philadelphia and the district's 20-mile proximity to the British-captured patriot capital made Valley Forge

⁴ Portions of the subsequent resource descriptions are adapted from the *Valley Forge National Historical Park Draft National Register Documentation*, John Milner Associates and National Park Service, John Milner Associates, Charlottesville, VA, 2009; the *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania*, Joan Marshall-Dutcher and Barbara Pollarine, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA, 1988; and the *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Valley Forge Landscape, Valley Forge National Historical Park*, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA, 1998.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

an ideal strategic point for monitoring British activity during the encampment. The site's advantages also included an established road network that connected it to the interior areas of Pennsylvania, where supplies could be found and where Congress had relocated.

In addition to constructing two linear fortification systems across the ridges south of the river, punctuated by redoubts and redans, the Army also built numerous brigade camps consisting of clusters of log huts arranged in a series of streetscapes around the level open area east of Mounts Joy and Misery. The soldiers used the open terrain, known as the Grand Parade, as a training ground for practicing military maneuvers and drills. The encampment target line is believed to have been located in the vicinity of the park Administration Building near the east edge of the district, where archeological remains have been identified. The firing line is hypothesized to have been located within 80 to 120 ft west of the target line. The site of a natural spring traditionally believed to have served as a major source of water for the soldiers is located on the east side of Route 252, one-half mile south of Route 23. Officers appropriated nearby farm dwellings to use as their headquarters during the encampment.

For most of the encampment, the bulk of the Army occupied the land south of the river. Early on, Washington directed troops to construct a bridge across the river to connect the camp to the Perkiomen Peninsula on the north side and stationed men along the road to protect the bridge (known as Sullivan's) from British attack. Army foragers obtained supplies for the troops from the Pennsylvania interior, New York, and New Jersey and converged at the Pawling farm on the peninsula, where provisions were accounted for, organized, and made ready to cross the river. A market was also established on the Pawling farm to encourage the exchange of goods between local farmers and the American troops. Toward the end of the six-month encampment, a portion of the Army, including the forward combat troops ("strike force" in current terminology), relocated to a field on the north side and completed their preparation for a new military campaign. When Washington received word in June 1778 that the British Army had evacuated Philadelphia, the bulk of the Continental Army—consisting of 15,000 or more infantry, cavalry, and artillery men—crossed Sullivan's Bridge and marched through the northern farmland on their way to what would become the Battle of Monmouth.

After the Revolutionary War, most of the land within the encampment site was reclaimed by its owners, who dismantled most of the thousands of soldiers' huts for timber and plowed out many of the earthwork fortifications and other features associated with the encampment that had been built on their fields. Increased industrial activity, the construction of a canal and railroad lines along the river, limestone

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

quarries at the center of the Grand Parade, and various drainage and dam projects have also altered the landscape over the past two hundred years. Commemorative monumentation of the site began in the late nineteenth century, and the transition from agricultural use to parkland and memorial use continued in earnest through the first half of the twentieth century. Currently, the National Historical Park serves primarily as memorial, educational, and passive recreational space. Many of the important landscape characteristics that played a critical role in determining the location of the encampment remain intact and provide a visual understanding of the events of 1777–1778.

Some sections of the encampment earthworks survive, while others were reconstructed in the early twentieth century. None of the original brigade huts survive, as they were intended to be temporary structures, but archeological evidence exists at many of the sites. The historic district encompasses the extent of the brigade sites depicted on Du Portail's map of the encampment and is, therefore, likely to include all surviving evidence of the huts. Commemorative monuments installed through the mid-twentieth century identify the sites on the landscape, and replica soldiers' hut exhibits help to interpret the sites for visitors by depicting the conditions endured by the troops. Evidence of land ownership patterns, roads, buildings, structures, and even vegetation associated with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmsteads and industrial development also survive within the district.

Spatial Arrangement

The land to the north of the Schuylkill River is generally referred to as the North Side and that to the south, as the South Side. Seventy-five percent of the district lies on the South Side, straddling Chester and Montgomery counties. The Chester County land on the South Side falls within Tredyffrin and Schuylkill townships, while the Montgomery County land on the South Side is part of Upper Merion Township. The South Side landscape is composed of three distinct landforms: the dolomite limestone valley, quartzite hills, and red sandstone and shale river terraces. The twin peaks known as Mounts Joy and Misery visually and physically anchor the west-central portion of the South Side. These two prominent landforms were important defensive elements of the Revolutionary War encampment, providing opportunities for long views across open areas and presenting challenging terrain to intruders. For the purposes of this National Register documentation, the South Side landscape is further organized into four separate geographic areas, as shown on the attached schematic map: the Core Encampment area, the Village of

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Valley Forge area, the Port Kennedy area, and the Valley Forge Farms area.⁵ These internal descriptive boundaries do not represent definitive edges to the geographic areas, as many resources fall within more than one area, but are used solely to facilitate narrative description of the district.

- The **Core Encampment** area, which comprises the central and largest portion of the South Side, encompasses the land between the Schuylkill River and the district's southern boundary and between Valley Creek on the west and the district's eastern boundary, excluding the Port Kennedy area in the northeast corner of the South Side. Small clusters of buildings are scattered throughout the open meadows and swaths of forest that characterize this area. Key landscape features that made Valley Forge naturally defensible, portions of the Continental Army's earthworks systems, and the site of the Army's parade grounds are intact within the center of the area. Several eighteenth-century farmhouses and outbuildings remain, although they present an incomplete picture of the historic agrarian landscape due to the many substantial outbuildings that are missing from the farmsteads. In addition, many park-related buildings and structures (historic and recent) are also located in this area, including visitor and maintenance facilities.
- The **Village of Valley Forge** area extends from Valley Creek west to the west edge of the district and from the Norfolk Southern Railroad right-of-way south to a point approximately one-quarter mile south of the Upper Forge Complex site. Extant archeological sites near the creek are associated with iron forges and saw and grist mills established in the eighteenth century, and charcoal hearths are found on Mount Misery. Residential development associated with the growing industry around the creek occurred southwest of its confluence with the Schuylkill River from the early eighteenth century forward and is known as the Village of Valley Forge. The village is the only dense building cluster within the district and includes a range of late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century single-family houses with domestic outbuildings. Many of the extant buildings in this area replaced earlier houses, outbuildings, and mills that existed at the time of the encampment.
- The **Valley Forge Farms** area corresponds to the southwestern corner of the district, which includes parcels historically associated with at least four individual farmsteads.⁶ Three of the

⁵ A map showing these areas is included in the "Additional Graphical Documentation" section below.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

eighteenth-century farm buildings housed officers during the Revolutionary War encampment. The area encompasses the extent of historic farmstead ownership to the south of Mounts Joy and Misery that falls within the district boundary and is characterized by open fields and meadows, fence lines, and plantings that reflect its agricultural heritage. Baptist Road forms the eastern boundary of the area.

- The **Port Kennedy** area corresponds to the eastern portion of the district along Route 23 between the Schuylkill River and County Line Road and between Route 422 and a line slightly east of the Patriots of African Descent Monument. The bands of limestone within the district enabled the development of a lime quarry and kiln business in this area in the mid-nineteenth century that supported the former village of Port Kennedy.⁷ Extant resources within this area include an Italianate-style mansion and worker housing associated with the limestone industry. Related archeological sites extend toward the parade grounds.

The North Side portion of the district corresponds to the **Northern Farms** area on the attached schematic map. This area falls entirely within Montgomery County, with the majority in Lower Providence Township and a small portion at the east edge in West Norriton Township. It covers much of the southern half of the Perkiomen Peninsula formed by the confluence of Perkiomen Creek with the Schuylkill River, and its landform is characterized by a series of fertile river terraces formed on red sandstone and shale. The pastoral landscape of this area, with open fields surrounded by forest, encompasses several former multi-generational farms.

Circulation

The primary vehicular entrance to the South Side of the district is from State Route 23 to the east, which continues west through the district as Valley Forge Road. The North Side of the district is accessed by roads outside the district boundary. Two major networks of paved roads dating from historic periods of development traverse the district.

⁶ The early twentieth-century Philander Chase Knox estate encompasses two of these earlier farmsteads, one of which was named Valley Forge Farm under Knox's ownership. Although the potential for confusion between the individual Valley Forge Farm farmstead and the larger Valley Forge Farms area exists, this document maintains the nomenclature chosen for the Cultural Landscape Inventory for continuity.

⁷ A portion of the former village also lies outside the district to the east of Route 422.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Eighteenth-Century Road Network (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** through the South Side of the district comprises portions of pre-encampment transportation routes that the Continental Army used. The current circulation system incorporates portions of these settlement and encampment-era roads. The network contributes to the understanding of Valley Forge as a settlement village and as a military encampment. It consists of four primary roadways:

- **Baptist Road (LCS No. 022540, historic associated feature)**⁸ is a 1.9-mile-long route that extends north-south through the district and corresponds to the edge of the outer line of defenses established during the encampment period. The road was established by 1736, possibly from a horse trail dating as early as 1700, and was aligned with the Fatland Island ford crossing of the Schuylkill River. It originates as a loosely defined, unimproved road trace on both sides of the river then continues south as a gravel pedestrian trail from Valley Forge Road (State Route 23) to Outer Line Drive. The pedestrian segment of the road along the west side of the Grand Parade is known as the Historic Baptist Road Trace. Light-colored crushed stone composes the surface of the trail, which is flanked by an allée of oak trees for much of its length. The south end of the road has been absorbed into Outer Line Drive and Valley Creek Road (State Route 252). Baptist Road was also historically known as Centreville and Devon roads.
- The **Road of the Religious (LCS No. 022542, historic associated feature)** corresponds to 0.36 miles of Inner Line Drive between Baptist and Gulph roads. A route along this alignment likely dates to c. 1710 and provided local residents access to the mission churches north of the Schuylkill River prior to the approval of Baptist Road as a public road in 1736 (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:7-23). Camp Road was built on the alignment of the encampment-era road by 1894 and subsequently absorbed into the State Park Road System described below.
- Portions of **Gulph Road (LCS No. 022539, historic associated feature)** date to c. 1725. Gulph Road is currently an asphalt-surfaced, two-lane vehicular route that extends for approximately

⁸ "Historic associated feature" is a term used to enumerate and describe small-scale component features of a landscape, or a system of features, that are not individually countable according to National Register guidelines but that collectively constitute a single countable resource. The term was developed to reconcile the requirements of the National Park Service List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) with National Register documentation guidelines. The LCS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, and objects that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes within the National Park System that have historical significance. All LCS and CLI entries must be included in National Register documentation either as a countable resource (building, district, site, structure, or object) or as a historic associated feature.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

two miles within the park. It originates as part of Valley Forge Road (State Route 23) southwest of the Schuylkill River then turns southeast near Washington's Headquarters toward the National Memorial Arch. Gulph Road serves as a primary access route to attractions throughout the park and connects to both Inner and Outer Line drives. The eighteenth-century portions of this route were known as Nutt's Road or the Great Road and connected the village of Valley Forge to the Nutt family ironworks at French Creek and Philadelphia to the east.

- **Valley Creek Road and Mount Joy Footpaths (LCS No. 022543, historic associated feature)** includes the remaining portions of an encampment-era road located between Inner Line Drive and Valley Creek (historically known as Crux Road) and a series of footpaths that mark the location of former logging trails on Mount Joy. Forge operators probably developed Crux Road by c. 1743 to connect iron forges along Valley Creek to associated housing. A 0.74-mile portion of the road between the Schuylkill River and Route 23 exists as an earth, gravel, and grass trace that follows the east bank of Valley Creek near Washington's Headquarters. The remaining section of the original road, south of Route 23, is encompassed within Valley Creek Road (Route 252). The associated Mount Joy Footpaths, corresponding to the logging trails that connected to the iron forges and to Crux Road, have a combined length of approximately 0.4 miles and can be accessed from Inner Line Drive.

The **State Park Road System (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** is composed of two curving scenic parkways constructed between 1901 and 1906 to serve the dual purpose of marking the alignment of former and existing encampment-era entrenchments and providing convenient visitor access to these relics of the encampment. The roads were both opened to the public in spring 1907. **Inner Line Drive (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, completed in 1904, begins and ends along Route 23 to the east of Washington's Headquarters. The portion of the road that extends between Gulph Road and Route 23, with traffic flowing in a northerly direction, was referred to as Camp Road during the state park era. The narrow, one-way, asphalt-surfaced road winds through forested land along the alignment of Revolutionary War-era entrenchments. A portion of Inner Line Drive snakes up the steeply sloped and wooded hillside of Mount Joy. **Outer Line Drive (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, completed in 1906, originates near the park visitor center and follows a prominent ridgeline likely used to site the outer defensive line of entrenchment associated with the Revolutionary War-era encampment. The road also provides access to the National Memorial Arch. At the end of the ridgeline, Outer Line Drive curves into a horse-shoe shape and travels downhill to terminate at Route 252. An allée of shade trees

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

edges the one-way, two-lane, paved route. Periodic paved pull-offs are remnants from the original two-way drive. Interpretive signs, designed views and overlooks, pull-offs and parking areas near important earthwork features, links to pedestrian trail systems, systems of commemorative brigade and state regiment monuments, and replica soldiers' huts are located along both drives. Alterations to the roads include changes to the pavement surface, the conversion of Outer Line Drive to a one-way road, and the removal of a parking area off Inner Line Drive and observation tower at the top of Mount Joy. However, both roads continue to serve their original intended function and follow most of their original routes. Road design detailing surviving in whole or in part from earlier periods includes stone edging and retaining walls, concrete culverts, guard rails, steps, and ornamental plantings.

Additional major roadways that traverse the South Side of the district include County Line Road, a two-lane paved road that extends linearly through the center of the Core Encampment area between Gulph Road to the southwest and Route 23 to the northeast. A farm lane in the vicinity of this road appears on maps of the encampment, but it did not become a public thoroughfare until the nineteenth century. Access roads lead from County Line Road to the Park Maintenance Facility area, the Amphitheater, and the Park Entrance parking lot. Yellow Springs Road in the southwest corner of the district corresponds to an 1873 realignment of an eighteenth-century route between Baptist Road and the community of Yellow Springs. The road originally followed a more southerly alignment, a portion of which is visible south of Knox's Quarters, and during the encampment provided essential access to a hospital located in Yellow Springs.

The district also includes approximately 20 miles of marked trails for hiking, biking, and horse riding. A disused railroad grade (once the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill) that traverses the north side of the river has been adapted as a regional rails-to-trails pedestrian and bike path (the Schuylkill River Trail) that extends to the southeast to Philadelphia. The Schuylkill River Trail also parallels the river along the length of the North Side. The Horse-Shoe Trail passes through the Village of Valley Forge and along the slopes of Mount Misery, continuing out of the park to the Appalachian Trail.⁹ The six-mile-long Joseph Plumb Martin Trail is paved with asphalt and provides access to many of the district's primary landscape features in the Core Encampment area.

Views

⁹ The Horse-Shoe Trail was in use before 1765 as a road linking the numerous iron ore forges and furnaces in the area. In 1934, local businessman Henry N. Woolman sponsored the creation of a marked hiking/bridle trail along the route. The trail was not evaluated for inclusion in the Valley Forge National Historical Park Historic District because only a small fraction of the 135-mile trail is located within the district boundary.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Expansive views within the district across the rolling terrain, pastoral landscapes, and residential villages are essential to understanding the park's layered history and support its recreational enjoyment. Key elements of the military and commemorative landscape are visible from most locations south of Schuylkill River and from some on the North Side. Clear sight lines toward major monuments heighten their contrast with the natural environment. Dense trees along the district's periphery and groves of mixed forest throughout the district form visual buffers between the district and the surrounding development.

Vegetation

To perpetuate the historically open character of Valley Forge's agricultural landscape, much of the district is maintained in open vegetative cover such as grass lawn and grass and forb meadow. Mowing patterns and lines of trees interpret encampment-era property lines. The majority of the Core Encampment area is maintained in tallgrass meadow, while much of the area around Washington's Headquarters and other historic resources, as well as the Visitor Center, is maintained as lawn. Beginning in 1992, the National Park Service established the tallgrass meadows to present a landscape reminiscent of that which likely existed prior to the encampment. Native deciduous woodlands occupy the slopes of Mounts Joy and Misery. Woodland cover also characterizes an area to the north of Outer Line Drive known as Wayne's Woods, much of the North Side, some of the former limestone quarry and kiln sites adjacent to County Line Road, and the Schuylkill River terrace. While some of the woodland cover has evolved through secondary succession over formerly open agricultural land, much is derived from reforestation efforts conducted by the State Park during the early to mid-twentieth century to protect the slopes from erosion and to indicate their character at the beginning of the encampment. More formal vegetative elements within the district include allées of shade trees along many of the primary circulation routes and a grove of dogwood trees located near the western intersection of Gulph Road and Inner Line Drive. Since nursery operations on the North Side Waggonseiler property ceased in the 1990s, successional forest has overtaken rows of trees and shrubs organized by species and cultivar that belonged to the former nursery.

Brigade Monuments

The Valley Forge State Park Commission erected fourteen brigade monuments of similar design and character between 1906 and 1908 to mark the locations of each brigade encamped at Valley Forge. These monuments are sited throughout the Core Encampment area, along Outer and Inner Line drives, Route 23,

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

River Road, and the historic Baptist Road trace. Each monument is a pale-gray granite monolith, rough-hewn on the top, sides, reverse, and bottom edge, with a dressed face inset with a bronze plaque. The monuments vary slightly in size but are generally 4 ft 6 inches in width, 2 ft 1 inch deep, and 6 ft 8 inches high. The bronze plaques are generally 3 ft 2 inches in height by 2 ft 6 inches in width and feature raised lettering noting the names of the division and brigade commanders encamped in the general vicinity. The brigade monuments are noted in the subsequent sections corresponding to their location within the district.

Replica Huts

Since the early twentieth century, replica soldiers' huts depicting the conditions endured by Washington's troops have been constructed throughout the district, individually and in clusters along primary interpretive tour routes. Noted preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh designed the prototype for a large number of huts constructed in 1948, but the existing replica huts are all later constructions that are counted as non-contributing resources.¹⁰ The National Park Service has built and rebuilt numerous huts since 1976, based on new scholarship. The one-story buildings are constructed of logs, sometimes pressure-treated, and mud-colored cement daub and measure about 14 by 16 ft. Wood shake shingles cover the roofs composed of log ribs and rafters. The log walls are saddle-notched on the undersides with 9- to 17-inch overhangs at the corners and rest on concrete footings hidden at grade by undressed fieldstones at the hut and outer chimney corners. Exterior chimneys opposite the doorways are constructed of stacked stone mortared with mud-colored cement. The buildings have no window

¹⁰ The details of multiple phases of planning for and construction of the replica huts are certainly complex. By 1948, the Valley Forge Park Commission constructed 30 replica huts in partial realization of a more extensive restoration program. Financial austerity halted further development until the Commission undertook nine "improvement" projects from 1960-1962, including demolition of Brumbaugh's replica huts and their replacement with twenty newly constructed replicas which—according to Brumbaugh—lacked authenticity. (Nine of those huts remain standing today.) By June, 1962, the Commission had developed a plan for future park development that attempted to balance the park's recreational and restoration management objectives. In 1971 the Commission appointed a special committee to develop preliminary plans for the park's participation in the national Bicentennial celebration. The committee's seven-point master plan and a more detailed report in 1975 proposed a number of preservation, transportation and interpretative projects, including reconstruction of 115 soldiers' huts. The park completed construction of twenty of the proposed replica huts in five brigade sites by July 1, 1976, based on archeological research conducted by the PHMC earlier in the decade. As this brief historical overview details, changes to the park's commemorative landscape following the completion of the 1936 master plan reflected shifting visions and priorities, as well as ad hoc and partially realized initiatives, rather than a coherent and consistent preservation and interpretative strategy. In particular, extant replica huts represent different periods of planning and development, varying and competing understandings of "authenticity," and an overall diminished degree of integrity. The significance and integrity of these reconstructions within the larger context of shifting commemorative concepts and techniques is uncertain.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

openings. The replica huts are noted in the subsequent sections corresponding to their location within the district.

Core Encampment Area

A defining resource within the Core Encampment area is the **Grand Parade (LCS No. none, contributing site)**, an expansive tract of somewhat level, clear ground roughly near the center of the area believed to have been used from 1777–1778 as the central parade, a necessary feature of any permanent or lengthy encampment. The only suitable piece of terrain for drilling massed brigades, the land was used heavily during the months of April and May 1778 as the troops trained under the direction of Baron von Steuben. The parade ground had several uses in addition to a drill field. According to Washington's General Orders, it was the site of the celebration of the alliance with France on May 6, 1778. The parade also served as the stage upon which corporal punishments ordered by courts martial were carried out, often in view of the troops, as reported by several contemporary diarists.

The resources that surround the Grand Parade within the Core Encampment area are described clockwise beginning in the northwest corner with Washington's Headquarters. Two clusters of non-contributing resources within the Core Encampment Area, the Park Maintenance Facility and the David Walker Farm, are described at the end of this section.

Washington's Headquarters

The Washington's Headquarters area is a complex of associated outbuildings and exhibits located southeast of the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River and north of Route 23 (Valley Forge Road). A teardrop-shaped drive configured as a one-way loop provides access to this area from Valley Forge Road at the east, and various paved walkways connect the resources within the area. The resources are described clockwise beginning with Washington's Headquarters, the primary historic resource in the area.

Washington's Headquarters (LCS No. 022333, contributing building) is situated on a level grass lawn near the northwest corner and faces west toward Valley Creek. Quaker Isaac Potts originally constructed it in 1768–1770 as a residence for himself. The building was designated individually as a National Historic Landmark in 1972 for its use as George Washington's Headquarters during the encampment and

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

currently functions as a historic house museum. It exhibits characteristics of a traditional, eighteenth-century Pennsylvania farmhouse and elements of the Georgian style. The two-story, rectangular, three-bay by two-bay, masonry house has a side-gable roof and a one-story kitchen wing connected to the north elevation by a breezeway. The main portion of the house measures 25 ft by 30 ft, and the wing measures 17 by 16 ft. A continuous side-gable roof covers the kitchen and breezeway. A shed roof supported by wood posts shelters a beehive oven projecting from the wing's north elevation. The roofs are sheathed with wood shingles, and the walls consist of rubble sandstone set in white mortar. A brick interior chimney rises from the south end of both roof slopes on the main house, and a third brick interior chimney is located at the north end of the wing's roof ridge. Simple ornament on the building consists of molded wood cornices, stone lintels, paneled wood shutters, and an eight-light roundel window trimmed with brick on the south gable of the main roof. The gable ends of the main house have small pent roofs above the continuous cornice, with two brick courses just above the pent roofs.

A gabled hood with a half-domed soffit marks the main entrance in the north end of the facade, which contains a six-panel wood door with a four-light rectangular transom accessed by four stone steps. Additional entrances to the main house include paired paneled doors with a four-light transom centered in the south elevation, a four-panel wood door in the north end of the east (rear) elevation, and a six-panel wood door into the breezeway from the north elevation. A stone bulkhead with wood doors that open into the cellar is also located on the rear elevation. A paneled wood door opens from the breezeway into the kitchen wing's south wall, and a second entrance to the wing is located in the north wall. The breezeway features a stone archway with a decorative keystone at the west end and a six-panel door at the east end. The fenestration pattern is generally symmetrical and consists of single rectangular openings with wood double-hung sash and paneled wood shutters. The main house has 12-over-12 double-hung windows on the first story, 8-over-12 double-hung windows on the second story, and four-light basement windows. Identical 8-over-12 double-hung windows are located in the kitchen wing.

Since the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association acquired Washington's Headquarters in 1886 to honor its role in the Revolutionary War, various attempts have been made to rehabilitate the building, including corrections to earlier restoration efforts. The Association reduced the kitchen, which had been raised to two stories at some time after the Revolution, to one-and-one-half stories and added the arched breezeway c. 1887. In 1905, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquired the house for inclusion within Valley Forge State Park. The Commonwealth altered the kitchen to its pre-1887 configuration in 1933 and entirely rebuilt it during a 1975 rehabilitation of the house. The majority of the main block

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

appears as it did during the eighteenth century, although some windows, frames, and other small features have been replaced.

The **Washington Yard Wall (LCS No. 080236, historic associated feature)** edges the yard to the north of Washington's Headquarters, parallel to the Valley Forge Railroad Station. Likely built c. 1933–36, the mortared rubble stone wall extends approximately 350 ft along the north boundary of the yard. Near the northwest corner, the wall curves south to run along the Village Lane sidewalk for approximately 25 ft. It ranges from 1 to 2 ft high and is level along the top.

The **Washington Retaining Wall/Culvert (LCS No. 080235, historic associated feature)** is located in the middle of the yard east of Washington's Headquarters. This rubble wall is approximately 12 ft in length and is curved and bermed into the ground. A metal culvert associated with the wall directs water from the Washington Spring House to Valley Creek. The date of construction of this feature is not currently known. It may have existed in some form in the eighteenth century but was rebuilt in the twentieth century.

The **Reading Railroad (currently the Norfolk Southern Railroad) rail line (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** runs along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River, for approximately 2.5 miles through the Village of Valley Forge, Core Encampment and Port Kennedy areas of the South Side of the district. Chartered as the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad in 1833 to provide a transportation link between Philadelphia and the substantial anthracite coal mines that had been discovered in northeastern Pennsylvania, by 1842, the P&R had freight and passenger service from Philadelphia to Pottsville—with stations at both Valley Forge and Port Kennedy. The Reading Railroad Company absorbed the P& R Railroad in 1893 and operated a one-hour excursion route between Philadelphia and Valley Forge to accommodate the influx of visitors following the creation of the state park. Passenger service to Valley Forge ended in the 1970s and to Port Kennedy in 1980. Two tracks and a few small historic associated features remain within a right-of-way that largely adheres to the Reading Railroad's historic alignment through the district.

The **Valley Forge Railroad Station (LCS No. 022390, contributing building)** is located northeast of Washington's Headquarters and immediately south of the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks along the banks of the Schuylkill River. Constructed in 1911–1912 to replace an earlier railroad station and restored in 2009, the building is now used as an exhibit area. The Reading Railroad Company consciously

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

designed the single-story masonry building in imitation of Washington's Headquarters, using the same side-gable form, the same native sandstone with white mortar for the exterior walls, and similar interior architectural details. The station is built into an embankment to meet the grade of the rail line and faces north toward the tracks. It has a full attic, a basement, and a covered porch on all four sides. The building measures 63 by 25 ft (with the porch, 82 by 38 ft). The slate-shingled, side-gable roof has a painted metal ridge plate with shaped ridge caps at the gable peaks and a boxed cornice with prominent gable returns. A coursed stone chimney rises from the west end. Fluted columns support the flat porch roof along the north, west, and east sides; the south side features console-type carved brackets. The north porch roof curves outward horizontally to follow the bend in the railroad tracks. Entrances to the building include paired partially glazed doors at the west end of the north and south elevations, a single door centered in the east elevation, and a single door in the west end of the lower-level retaining wall. Window openings contain primarily nine-over-nine or six-over-six double-hung sash. A secondary gable on the facade contains a small window with interwoven Gothic lights set in a stone arch. A small, four-light lunette in an arched stone surround is centered in the east gable.

The **Valley Forge Railroad Station Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080278, historic associated feature)**, constructed in 1911–1912 in conjunction with the train station, extends 173 ft along the embankment at the rear (south) side of the building. The mortared gray granite wall is topped with metal railings. A flight of concrete steps near the center of the wall leads from the ground level to a landing where it splits into two runs, one to the west end of the platform and one to the east. The National Park Service restored the concrete platform along the south side of the railroad tracks c. 2009. A wider staircase at the west end of the platform leads down the embankment to the south entrance to the **Valley Forge Railroad Station Pedestrian Underpass (LCS No. 080279, historic associated feature)**, also built in 1911 to provide protection for passengers needing to cross the tracks. Currently closed due to deterioration, the underpass consists of a concrete tunnel 76 ft long and 6 ft wide. Five-banded pilasters with pendant-type ornament support the pediment above the entrance, which is infilled with concrete.

The National Park Service constructed the free-standing **Valley Forge Railroad Station Canopies (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** in 2010. Flat roofs supported by unfluted columns on square bases cover the platform on the east and west sides of the station. The west canopy has five open bays, while the east canopy is only a single bay wide. Designs for this new construction conform to the proportions of the original canopies but are distinctly different in their details.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Visitor services, including paved parking lots surrounded by grass lawns and informal landscaping, are clustered in the eastern portion of the Washington's Headquarters area, near the primary vehicular access from Route 23. The **Washington's Headquarters Comfort Station (non-contributing building)**, constructed in 2009, is built into the slope adjacent to the railroad tracks. The long dimension of the rectangular wood-frame restroom building faces west. The side-gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and has a deep front overhang. The walls are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Three restroom entrances and a drinking fountain are located in the central recessed portion of the facade. Small, square, two-over-two windows are spaced symmetrically (singly and in pairs) along each of the elevations; and louvered vents are centered in the upper gable ends.

The **Delaware Memorial Monument (LCS No. 022521, contributing object)**, installed in 1914 as the fifth state regiment monument, is set within the grassy knoll east of the Washington's Headquarters Comfort Station, overlooking the Schuylkill River. The rough-hewn Brandywine granite monument measures 6 ft 1 inch high, with a 5 ft 8 inch by 3 ft 4 inch by 1 ft 8 inch base. This is possibly the only monument within the park "on which all rough-hewn surfaces are finished with a dressed border" (Dodd 1981g: Volume VI, Structure 427). The dressed north face is inscribed: "The State of Delaware/erects this marker in memory/of her gallant sons who endured/the hardships and privations/of the memorable winter of/1777-1778 on the hills of/Valley Forge."

The **Washington Spring House (LCS No. 022335, contributing building)**, located approximately 120 ft east of Washington's Headquarters, is thought to have been originally constructed c. 1773-1777 in association with the Isaac Potts house (Washington's Headquarters).¹¹ The National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated the building from 1975 to 1976. The low, one-story, rubble stone building measures approximately 11 by 12½ ft and has an end-gable roof, clad in wood shingles, with exposed rafter tails. The east end is built into an embankment that slopes down along the north and south walls to meet grade at the west-facing facade. A single board-and-batten door is centered in the facade, and a small square louvered opening is centered in the rear (east) wall. Low stone retaining walls extend from the building to direct water west toward Valley Creek. The **Commander in Chief's Guard Hut Replicas (LCS Nos. none, four non-contributing buildings)** are arranged in a gently curving line on the hillside above the Washington Spring House and face west. Constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, the huts were rehabilitated substantially in the last decade.

¹¹ There is no documentation to substantiate the construction date for this resource.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

An asphalt path leads southwest from the spring house and hut replicas to the **George Washington Monument (LCS No. none, contributing object)** located within a recently planted grid of trees. The bronze statue of George Washington standing in military uniform is a copy cast in 1932 from the original 1796 marble sculpture by Jean-Antoine Houdon that stands in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol Building. It faces west atop a granite pedestal designed by Paul Philippe Cret in 1943. Originally located on the grounds adjacent to the Washington Memorial Chapel, the monument has been relocated within the district several times since its acquisition by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1937. The National Park Service installed it on the current site in 2010.

The **David Potts House (LCS No. 022324, contributing building)** is located near the southwest corner of the Washington's Headquarters area, along the north side of Route 23, and faces south. Several additions and dramatic renovations over more than 200 years converted the original two-story, three-bay, hall-and-parlor house constructed between 1725 and 1740 (corresponding to the center portion of the current building) to the current seven-bay building with a northwest ell. By 1760, the house had been extended 16 ft to the west to form a five-bay center-hall house and the kitchen ell had been added. Between 1780 and 1788, two additional bays were added to the east end. One-story shed-roof porches across the facade (south) elevation and along the north (rear) wall of the house and east wall of the ell may have been added in the early 1800s. During the nineteenth century the house was altered into a Victorian villa, and in 1878 it was converted into a hotel. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania rehabilitated the house in 1948–50 to its late eighteenth-century/early nineteenth-century appearance (including rebuilding of the porches) based on plans prepared by Edwin Brumbaugh. In 1964, Ehrlich and Levinson Architects constructed two ovens in the southwest cellar (along with a massive stone chimney at the west end of the building to contain the flues for the ovens) for living history demonstrations of the encampment-era bake house traditionally believed to have operated in the building. The National Heritage Corporation undertook additional renovations in 1975. The house is not currently open to the public.

The existing house, without porches, measures 64 by 23 ft with a 20-by-27-ft kitchen ell. The side-gable roof is clad with wood shingles. Two gabled dormers rise from the north roof slope. The house features three brick chimneys: one at the east end of the original central portion, one at the west end of the western addition (with the exterior fieldstone extension noted above), and one at the north end of the kitchen ell that serves a cooking fireplace with a bake oven. The walls and foundation are constructed of partially dressed 2-inch-thick rubble stone. The first-story walls beneath the rear porch are partially covered with a stucco wash. The main entrance is positioned off-center on the facade, with a secondary entrance adjacent

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

to the west. Additional entrances are located in the rear elevation and the ell's east and west walls. Two sets of double bulkhead doors along the west elevation provide access to the cellar. Fenestration consists of reconstructed eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood windows with fixed upper sash. The first-story windows have paneled wood shutters.

A gravel drive leads north from Route 23 just east of the David Potts House to the east-facing **Potts Barn (LCS No. 022336, contributing building)**. Constructed between 1760 and 1820, the barn was gutted and remodeled in 1928 for use as offices and restrooms, but the roof framing, interior wainscoting, and parts of the window fabric are original. The two-story stuccoed fieldstone building measures 48 by 33 ft and has a side-gabled, wood-shingled roof. The facade (east) elevation features a recessed second-story balcony at the south end, constructed during the 1928 renovations. The balcony has a wooden railing and French doors. A paneled overhead garage door directly beneath the balcony opens into a service bay. Single paneled pedestrian doors are located in three of the four remaining bays on the first story. Fenestration on the building is varied and includes square openings with fixed or casement six-light sash and rectangular openings with six-over-six, eight-over-eight, or twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. Louvered vents are centered in the upper north and south gable ends. The **Potts Barnyard Wall (LCS No. 080237, historic associated feature)**, a mortared rubble stone wall built in two sections between 1875 and 1925, extends north from the northwest corner of the barn to form an ell-shaped barnyard. The first section, 5 ft high on average, runs approximately 20 ft to the north then turns east for approximately 95 ft with a 20-foot-wide gate opening. The second section is approximately 3 ft high and runs east for 200 ft along the paved path to the George Washington Monument.

A paved path leads north through the opening in the Potts Barnyard Wall toward the **Washington Stable (LCS No. 022334, contributing building)**, which is located due south of Washington's Headquarters and faces west. Believed to be constructed c. 1773 in association with the Isaac Potts House, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania converted the building to a State Park museum in 1926 and rehabilitated it as a stable in 1975. The one-story masonry building, part of which is now used as an exhibit area, measures 30 by 24 ft. It has a side-gable, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The walls and foundation are rubble fieldstone set with white mortar. Vertical, butted, rough-sawn wooden boards with central hay doors fill the upper gable ends. The main entrance at the north end of the facade consists of a pair of large arched wood doors beneath a stone arch. Paired large rectangular wood doors are located directly opposite this entrance in the east (rear) elevation. Each long wall also contains two single vertical

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

board doors. A small, square, two-over-two, wood window is centered in each lower gable end and between the two single doors in the facade.

Route 23 Corridor

Many encampment-era and commemorative resources line the Route 23 corridor that traverses the northern portion of the Core Encampment area. Beginning at the three-way intersection with Inner Line Drive and the entrance road to Washington's Headquarters, the resources are described from west to east.

The State of Georgia erected the **Georgia Memorial (LCS No. 022525, non-contributing object)**, dedicated to Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh, in 1959 on the south side of Route 23. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith is irregularly shaped and measures approximately 5 ft wide, 1 ft 10 inches deep, and 4 ft 2 inches high. A slightly recessed bronze plaque with raised lettering and the Georgia state seal is set into the north side of the stone. The inscription reads: "Gen. Lachlan McIntosh/1727 – 1806/"... an officer of great worth and merit:" Geo. Washington (sic)/During the winter of Valley Forge/Gen. Lachlan McIntosh of Georgia/commanded the First Brigade of the Continental Army. The brigade,/which was composed of North Carolina regiments, was quartered/in this area. McIntosh also commanded Washington's life guard./To commemorate the services of Gen. McIntosh and of other/Georgians in the young republic's critical hour of/Valley Forge the State of Georgia has gratefully/erected this memorial." The **Soldier's Hut Replica (McIntosh) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** representing McIntosh's brigade on the lawn just east of the Georgia Memorial was constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site.

The North Carolina Society of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution erected the **Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument (LCS No. 022524, non-contributing object)** in 1972 on the north side of Route 23. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith is 4 ft 10 inches high, 1 ft 8 inches deep, and 3 ft 8 inches wide with slightly tapering sides. A bronze plaque with raised lettering, measuring 3 ft by 2 ft, is set within the south side and reads "In memory of/nine North Carolina regiments/in Brig/ Gen. Lacklan McIntosh's Brigade (sic)/under General George Washington/December 19, 1777 – June 19, 1778/at Valley Forge/placed by the North Carolina Society NSDAR 1972." **McIntosh's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022523, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the north side of Route 23, approximately 500 ft east of the Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **General Armstrong Monument (LCS No. 022522, contributing object)** is located in a wooded area north of Route 23 along the park's Chapel Trail. Erected in 1914, it honors General John Armstrong for his command of the Pennsylvania militia and for guarding the roads from Philadelphia and the northeastern approaches to Sullivan's Bridge during the encampment. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith with an inscribed bronze plaque set in its face is similar in size and form to the brigade monuments. The inscription in raised lettering reads: "Major General John Armstrong/in command of the Pennsylvania militia/guarded the roads from Philadelphia/and the approaches to Sullivan's bridge/and the camp."

The **Varnum's Picnic Area Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located north of Route 23 adjacent to a visitor parking area and a cluster of picnic tables within the woods. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but it appears to date to post-1957. The one-story restroom building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, walls sheathed in board-and-batten siding, and a concrete foundation. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances to women's and men's restrooms, which are illuminated by convex skylights.

A **House Ruin near Sullivan's Bridge Site (LCS No. 022547, contributing site)** is located on the slope above the railroad right of way, approximately 500 ft north of the Comfort Station and 1060 ft east of the Baptist Road trace. The ruined walls of an early eighteenth-century masonry house with a c. 1850 west addition are buried in young tree growth and brush.

The **General Friedrich von Steuben Statue (LCS No. 022513, contributing object)** is located on the south side of Route 23, just east of the road's eastern intersection with Inner Line Drive. A bronze replica of a statue sculpted by J. Otto Schweizer, the monument was erected in 1915 on a knoll along Outer Line Drive near the General Wayne Statue. The National Park Service relocated it in 1979 to its current site, where it occupies a bluestone plaza adjacent to a visitor parking area. The statue is approximately 8 ft 6 inches high and stands on a bronze base 3 ft 2 inches square and 4 inches high, mounted on a 3 ft 9 inch square by 6 ft 4 in high pedestal with a 4 ft 8 inch square base. Steuben is portrayed in military dress with a heavy full-length cloak drawn around his shoulders, his hand on his sword, and his right arm folded high across his chest. The pedestal features a dressed, recessed panel on the north face with a central bronze plaque depicting a bas-relief of Steuben drilling Washington's army at Valley Forge. Incised lettering above the plaque reads: "Major General/Friedrich Wilhelm/Baron von Steuben" and below the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

plaque, "Erected by the/National German/American Alliance 1915." In its current location overlooking the Grand Parade, the statue possesses a stronger visual connection to the element of the encampment most closely associated with Steuben's contributions.

The David Stephens House, traditionally referred to as **Varnum's Quarters (LCS No. 022317, contributing building)**, is located on the south side of Route 23 roughly in the center of the park and faces north. Built between 1711 and 1735, the house is the oldest known building in the park and functions currently as a historic house museum. It was enlarged c. 1825 and rehabilitated in 1921, 1934–1936, and 1975–1976. The two-story, three-bay, I-plan farmhouse has a 33-by-22-ft footprint. Its side-gabled roof is clad in wood-shingles and has a box cornice, with pediments and pent roofs in the gable ends. Brick chimneys rise from each end of the ridgeline. The coursed rubble fieldstone walls with dressed corner quoins are 1 ft 10 inches thick at grade. The north and south walls feature wood-shingled pent roofs with hipped ends along most of the first-story level, as well as central entrances. A hatched cellar door is located adjacent to the south entrance. Windows include rectangular six-over-six and square two-over-two double-hung sash, as well as a two-over-four stair window and a small single-light fixed sash in the west elevation.

Varnum's Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080233, historic associated feature) is a stacked rubble wall that forms an enclosure around Varnum's Quarters, broken by stone steps at several locations. Sections of the wall were probably constructed between 1820 and 1880; other sections are known to have been rebuilt between 1940 and 1960. The majority of the wall is approximately 1 foot high. The higher portion of the wall that is built into the slope east of the house may have been associated with an outbuilding. **Varnum's Outbuilding Foundation (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** located just outside the southwest corner of the retaining wall consists of rough fieldstone foundation walls believed to be part of an early outbuilding (possibly built 1686–1720) demolished before 1800. The walls were excavated and stabilized in 1973 and form a rectangle approximately 22 ft by 16½ ft in size. A rounded extension on the south side suggests an oven foundation. **Varnum's Paths (LCS No. 080232, historic associated feature)** consist of two stone paths set in sod. The 80-ft-long path along the west side of the house was likely initially constructed with the house in the early eighteenth century, although it has been rebuilt. The path that connects the east side of the house to the springhouse was added c. 1825–1835. It is 100 ft long, 2 to 3 ft wide, and cuts through the retaining wall.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Varnum's Springhouse (LCS No. 080231, contributing building), most likely constructed between 1825 and 1835 and rehabilitated in 1975, is built into the bottom of the slope east of Varnum's Quarters. The one-and-one-half-story building, currently not in use, measures 17 by 28 ft. It has a wood-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter joists, stucco-washed rubble fieldstone walls, and a fieldstone foundation. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the southeast roof slope. A lower-level entrance in the south wall opens into the cellar spring room from a small stone-paved work area enclosed by a fieldstone retaining wall. A second cellar entrance is located at the south end of the west wall, and a paneled door at the north end provides access to the upper-level living quarters. A set of wooden ladder steps leads to an attic entrance centered in the north gable end. The building's rectangular window openings contain six- or two-light upper sash and lower louvered vents.

The **David Stephens House Privy (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a small wood-frame privy located south of Varnum's Quarters and beyond Varnum's Retaining Wall. Constructed c. 1920, the building is approximately 4 ft square and 9 ft in height. The overhanging end-gable roof is clad in wood shingles, the walls are vertical wood boards with a single door opening in the south elevation, and the foundation is a concrete pad. The building has no known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

Redoubt 1 (LCS No. 022488, contributing structure), also known as the Star Redoubt, is located along the north side of Route 23, east of Varnum's Quarters.¹² It is a 1915 replica of a star-shaped fortification that stood on this site during the encampment. The original structure was designed to protect the encampment's left wing. Hexagonal in shape, the rebuilt redoubt is 106 ft wide between opposite salients and 80 ft wide between the high points of opposite sides. The ramparts are between 7 and 10 ft high, while the trenches are between 1 and 3 ft deep. The earthwork is maintained in mown grass cover, with interpretive and directional signage in proximity.

Varnum's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022533, contributing object) was installed in 1908 along Route 23 just south of Redoubt 1. A cluster of **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Varnum) (LCS Nos. none, three non-contributing buildings)** representing Varnum's brigade are located on the north side of Route 23 to the east of Redoubt 1. One of the replicas was constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site. Two others were built in 1976 of sawn logs and lapped clapboard. The State of Rhode Island erected

¹² A redoubt is an outwork or fieldwork, square or polygonal in shape without bastion or other flanking defenses, sited at a distance from the main fortification, used to guard a pass or to impede the approach of an enemy force.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

the **Rhode Island Regiment's Memorial (LCS No. 022534, non-contributing object)** in 1963 adjacent to the Varnum's brigade hut replicas. The pale-gray granite monolith measures 4 ft 8 inches wide, 1 ft 6 inches deep, and 3 ft 8 inches high. The stone is slightly curved at the top and rough-hewn on the sides and top. A bronze plaque set in the south face measures 2 ft 10 inches by 1 ft 10 inches and has a green finish and a plain raised border. The raised lettering on it reads: "Dedicated/Major General Nathaniel Greene/Brigadier General James Mitchell Varnum/Colonel Christopher Greene/Colonel Israel Angell/and to other officers and men of 1st and 2nd Rhode Island Regiments encamped at Valley Forge in 1777-1778—Let our name stand fair—Erected by Washington County; Pomona Grange No. 2/Rhode Island."

The **Daughters of the Revolution Monument (LCS No. 022535, contributing object)** is located south of Route 23, across from the Washington Memorial Chapel parcel, and stands sentinel over the Grand Parade.¹³ Erected in 1901, it is the oldest surviving monument in the park that commemorates the Valley Forge encampment. The monument also includes a designed setting added in 1936 based on plans prepared by landscape architect Thomas W. Sears. An inclined flagstone walk with occasional steps leads south from a walled flagstone court adjacent to the road to a two-level walled flagstone terrace approximately 248 ft from the road. The court, walk, and terrace are edged by a low brick wall with rounded brick coping. The tapered pale-gray granite obelisk rises approximately 40 ft from a 5½-ft-square base set on a two-step platform centered along the south edge of the first terrace level. A 13-star flag is carved in relief on the north face of the shaft above a circular bronze seal of the Daughters of the Revolution. A bronze plaque set in the north face of the base presents a bas-relief scene of the encampment, and raised lettering inscribed on the vertical faces of the north steps reads: "To the soldiers of Washington's army/who sleep in Valley Forge 1777–1778/Erected by the/Daughters of the Revolution 1901." Replica iron cannon are placed in each corner of the terrace, and a large bronze Daughters of the Revolution seal is set on axis with the monument in the paving near the road.

The **Maurice Stephens House (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)** is located on the south side of Route 23 approximately 500 ft to the east of the Daughters of the Revolution Monument and faces north. Constructed in 1816, the house traditionally was interpreted as the site of Huntington's Quarters but is now known to post-date the encampment, although it may occupy the site of an earlier building. The National Park Service conducted extensive stabilization and rehabilitation work on the building, which is

¹³ The Daughters of the Revolution Monument is often referred to erroneously as the Waterman Monument due to an incised inscription on the south elevation that reads "Near this spot lies Lieutenant John Waterman/Died April 23, 1778, whose grave alone/of all his comrades was marked." A stone that once marked the "grave" of Lieutenant Waterman was removed in the mid-twentieth century.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

not in use, in 2011. The two-story, five-bay building measures 40 by 30½ ft and has a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay addition along the east wall that dates to 1841. Both side-gabled roofs are wood-shingled with box cornices; brick chimneys rise from each end of the main house ridge. The walls of the house are split-face sandstone, and those of the addition are stuccoed fieldstone. A recessed square with rounded corners in the east gable of the house is incised with “M.S. 1816.” The original main entrance is centered and deeply recessed in the south elevation; two additional recessed doors in the north elevation open onto a low flagstone porch. The east addition has entrances in both the south and north walls. Double-hung sash in configurations of six-over-six, three-over-three, six-over-twelve, and two-over-four are arranged symmetrically. The U-shaped **Maurice Stephens House – Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080246, historic associated feature)** helps to form a relatively level grassy terrace along the south side of the house. Likely constructed after 1919 when the state acquired the property, the stacked rubble wall consists of a 31-foot western section, a 51-foot southern section, and a 30-foot eastern section that vary from 1 to 3 ft in height. It does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

A portion of the **Maurice Stephens Springhouse (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)**, located approximately 130 ft to the southwest of the Maurice Stephens House, may predate the Revolution. The 20-by-15-ft northern section, likely constructed between 1750 and 1798, has a c. 1875 addition (12 by 15 ft) at the south end. The entire one-and-one-half-story building has an end-gabled, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails and stuccoed fieldstone walls. An attic-level entrance is centered in the north wall, and additional entrances are located in the side walls. National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated the building in 1975, replacing all the doors and windows and the concrete floor with a shallow perimeter trough. The building is currently not in use.

The Valley Forge Alumnae Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for African American women coordinated fundraising efforts for the **Patriots of African Descent Monument (LCS No. 081426, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1993 to honor the African Americans who served in the Revolutionary War. Located along the south side of Route 23, east of the Maurice Stephens House, the polished granite monolith measures 6 ft 6 inches high, 4 ft 6 inches wide, and 2 ft 2 inches thick and is set on a rough-hewn granite base. An arched bronze relief depicting three soldiers of African descent is attached to the north face. Sculptor Phil Sumpter created the relief, which is based on a design by artist Cal Massey. The south face of the monument is inscribed with the words: “In honor of/Patriots of African Descent/who served, suffered and sacrificed/during the Valley Forge Encampment/1777-1778/“Throughout these

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

historic and hallowed campsites/were courageous Black Patriots who participated in/our nation's bitter fight for independence."/Charles L. Blockson, Historian/Dedicated by/Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated/Valley Forge Alumnae Chapter/June 19, 1993."

Park Entrance

The park's primary entrance is located at the eastern edge of the district, just west of the intersection of Routes 23 and 422. A short entrance drive provides access to the area.

The **Visitor Center (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, designed by Eshbach, Glass, Kale & Associates and constructed in 1976, is a one-story tripartite building set into a gently sloping hill at the north edge of the Park Entrance area. The principal north-facing entrance into the building, which continues to serve as the primary visitor center for Valley Forge NHP, is a low, ground-level, poured concrete entrance with large, floor-to-ceiling plate glass walls and doors. This section is built into the slope and buttressed by flanking concrete retaining walls dressed with glazed brick. Two flanking triangular structures constructed of steel frames and glass panels emerge from the hillside above the central concrete portion of the building. A poured concrete ramp, constructed into the slope and supported by retaining walls, provides service access to the west side of the building.

The park administration complex is located along the east edge of the large paved parking area south of the Visitor Center. Philadelphia architect John T. Brugger designed the **Administration Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and the **Auditorium (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, constructed between 1967 and 1968, to resemble a Pennsylvania farmhouse and barn. The Administration Building is composed of three two-story, side-gabled sections arranged in series facing west. The wood-shingled roofs feature molded cornices that form pedimented gable ends and three stone rubble chimneys. The walls are clad in rubble fieldstone. Two sets of double doors are positioned off center on the facade (west) elevation beneath a shed-roof overhang. The windows consist primarily of six-over-six, double-hung sash set in rectangular openings. A gabled breezeway connects the north end of the building to the south end of the Auditorium. The latter is a large, two-story, side-gabled building sheathed in rubble. Wood shakes cover the roof and the second story of the facade (west) elevation. A louvered cupola with a pyramidal roof rises from the south end of the ridgeline. A shed-roof overhang marks the principal entrance at the south end of the facade, which consists of two sets of double doors with nine

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

lights in the upper half. The building's minimal fenestration consists of narrow vertical louvered window openings in the upper story of the two long walls.

The **County Line Road Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, erected in 1994, adjoins the southeast corner of the large visitor parking lot to the west of the Visitor Center that is accessed from County Line Road. The long dimension of the side-gabled restroom building faces north toward the parking lot. The central portion of the building is deeper and extends to the southeast in the rear. The wood-shingled roof has a front overhang supported by pairs of double columns on stone piers that mark separate entrances for men and women at either end. Vertical clapboards extend to the roofline from the stonework of the single-story base. The gable ends have circular vents at the roofline, and a single vented dormer extends from the front of the roof within the central section of the building. Four small two-over-two windows are cut into the north wall.

The **Amphitheater Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located in a clearing southwest of the County Line Road parking area, within an asbestos release site that is currently closed to the public for remediation. Wassell Associates, Architects, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania developed the design for the outdoor stage and amphitheater, which was completed in time for the 1976 bicentennial celebrations. The one-story modern building, 80 ft long by 26 ft wide, sits near the north edge of a 180-by-110-ft oval-shaped platform of raised macadam. It has a flat built-up roof, brick-faced walls, and a concrete foundation. Concrete stairs provide access to each side of the north entrance from a lower-level service court and parking area. Four 18-ft-tall free-standing wing walls designed for outdoor performances are positioned in two staggered rows on the platform south of the building. An asphalt driveway loops around the platform.

Mordecai Moore Complex

The **Mordecai Moore House (LCS No. 022328, contributing building)**, which currently functions as the Valley Forge NHP Ranger Station, is located along the west side of North Gulph Road in the southeast corner of the district. The core of the house was likely constructed between 1750 and 1759. The dwelling has since undergone three major renovations—c. 1824, 1837, and 1915—and a minor renovation in 1939. The two-story building measures 50 by 33 ft. The side-gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and features four pedimented gable dormers on each slope and two brick chimneys at each gable end. The walls and foundation are stuccoed rubble stone. A gabled wood-frame vestibule contains an entrance

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

centered in the north elevation. Additional entrances are located in the east and south walls. Windows are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Mordecai Moore Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080272, historic associated feature)** runs from east to west below the farmhouse for approximately 160 ft and steps down as the grade falls away to form a terraced area south of the house. A slurry formed from processed limestone covers the stone wall, which likely dates to c. 1837. The **Mordecai Moore Root Cellar Ruin (LCS No. 022620, contributing site)** is set in the bank of the hill below the house and within the face of the retaining wall. Probably constructed between 1803 and 1837, the coursed-stone masonry cellar was 13 by 21 ft with a Roman-arched door opening, a vaulted roof, and a long entry passage 6 ft wide by 13 ft long. The entryway and vaulted corridor have collapsed, so the structure is now treated as a ruin. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania constructed the **Mordecai Moore House Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** slightly northwest of the house c. 1975. The two-story, partially bank-constructed building, currently used for Park Service vehicles, measures 60 by 24 ft and faces south. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The walls are concrete below the bank grade and wood-frame with board-and-batten siding above grade. The foundation is poured concrete. Each of the five bays of the south elevation contains sliding batten vehicle doors at ground-level with six-light windows above. The second story is accessible from a sliding door in the north wall.

Outer Line Drive Corridor

Outer Line Drive, as described earlier, follows the alignment of the Revolutionary War-era Outer Line of earthen fortifications established to protect the Valley Forge encampment. Little original above-ground evidence of the fortifications survives, but numerous reconstructed earthworks and commemorative features along the corridor serve to interpret the site for visitors. The resources along Outer Line Drive are described from east to west, beginning at the Park Entrance.

Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022496, contributing object), erected in 1908, is the first monument along the north side of Outer Line Drive. **Redoubt 2 (LCS No. 022494, contributing structure)** is a 1948–1949 reconstruction of an encampment-era redoubt located on its original site, adjacent to Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument. Designed by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh, the four-sided redoubt's sides range from 83 to 100 ft in length with a sally port through the northwestern side. Interpretive and directional signage is sited around the earthwork, which is maintained in mown grass cover. Archeological testing by J. Duncan Campbell in the 1960s exposed the ditch of the original fort.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

A **Redoubt Replica (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** constructed in 1941 is located south of Outer Line Drive and Redoubt 2. Also known as Fort Muhlenberg, this conjectural reconstruction was intended to interpret Redoubt 5, which is no longer extant and whose actual location is unknown but was likely closer to the eastern edge of the park near Upper Gulph Road. The central square redoubt and the two earthen redans that flank it, the **East Redan (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** and **West Redan (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, are all maintained in grass cover.¹⁴

Weedon's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022497, contributing object) was installed in 1908 on the north side of Outer Line Drive, across from the West Redan. The first cluster of soldier's hut replicas encountered by visitors traveling along Outer Line Drive is located adjacent to Weedon's Brigade Monument. The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Muhlenberg) (LCS Nos. none, five non-contributing buildings)**, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site and extensively rehabilitated or rebuilt through 2012, represent the site of Muhlenberg's brigade. The five huts are arranged in staggered rows on either side of a gravel road. A **Replica Bake Oven (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located slightly behind the north row of huts. Built sometime after 1976, the rounded mound of earth is covered with grass and has a brick and concrete oven door opening.

Patterson's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022498, contributing object) was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the north side of Outer Line Drive, approximately 300 ft west of Weedon's Brigade Monument. The State of Maine, the first state to erect a monument in the park honoring their troops, installed the **Maine Memorial (LCS No. 022499, contributing object)** on the north side of Outer Line Drive in 1907. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith from the Redstone Quarry near North Conway, New Hampshire, measures approximately 5 ft 6 inches by 4 ft 6 inches at the base and tapers to 4 ft at the top. A bronze plaque with raised lettering and a decorative border was added to the south face in 1922. The text on the plaque reads: "MAINE/To commemorate the officers/and men from that part of/New England now known as/the State of Maine who served/in Massachusetts regiments in/the Continental Army under/Washington at Valley Forge/in the winter of 1777 - 8 sharing/the hardships there endured/this memorial/is erected by the State of Maine/under the auspices of the/Maine Society of the Sons of/the American Revolution/1907." **Learned's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022500, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 along the north side of Outer Line Drive, approximately 250 ft west of the Maine Memorial.

¹⁴ A redan is a triangular work situated forward of the main fortification, consisting of two faces and an open gorge.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Outer Line of Defense (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** runs along the south side of Outer Line Drive beginning near the Maine Memorial and extends west to Gulph Road. Unlike the Inner Line system, very little of the Outer Line survives or has been rebuilt. The **Outer Line Linear Earthworks (LCS No. 022483, historic associated feature)** is a short section of the 1778 earthworks, approximately 164 ft long and ramping from 1 ft 6 inches to 4 ft in height, evident near the brow of the ridgeline west of the Wayne Statue. This segment includes a lunette or small redan and is marked by signs. A second section, referred to as the **Outer Line Linear Support Works (LCS No. 022484, historic associated feature)**, is also evident atop the ridge, some 75 ft behind the first. This section includes a trench composed of two 30 ft long by 3 ft wide ditches that are between 1 and 2 ft deep and sit 20 ft apart. A reconstructed section of the Outer Line also exists near the National Memorial Arch. Additional replica earthen constructions, probably built c. 1952, follow the Outer Line Drive corridor and serve as interpretive aids.

Outer Line Drive curves to the north just before its intersection with Gulph Road and loops around the National Memorial Arch before continuing south. Two monuments are located just west of the curve, between the two roads. Prior to the 1973 relocation of Outer Line Drive in this area, the two monuments faced each other across the drive. **Glover's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022502, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 to the north of the road. In 1911, the State of Massachusetts erected the **Massachusetts Memorial (LCS No. 022501, contributing object)**, the third state memorial installed in the park, to the south of the road. The Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston fabricated the exedra, or curved bench, and central shaft out of pale-gray granite quarried at Barre, Vermont. The monument is 22 ft wide and 9 ft deep. The shaft rises over 9 ft in height, has battered sides, a canted top, and incised lettering on the north face that reads "This monument/is erected/by/a grateful/Commonwealth/in memory of/the soldiers/of/Massachusetts/who served/at/Valley Forge/* 19 * Dec * 1777 *** 19 * June * 1778 *" beneath a bronze shield bearing the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A bronze plaque on the shaft's south face lists the names of the Massachusetts officers who served at Valley Forge. The flanking curved seats feature incised lettering of the words "Ense Petit Placidam" (on the left) and "Sub Libertate Quietem" (on the right). The benches terminate in stone posts that have bas-relief carvings on the outer face of a sword passed through a raised band, with "1777" incised on the left (east) band and "1778" on the right band.

Erected in 1914 under the auspices of the United States Congress and dedicated three years later, the **National Memorial Arch (LCS No. 022503, contributing structure)** is located at a prominent vantage

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

point atop a knoll at the center of the semicircle formed by Outer Line Drive. The commanding structure, measuring 49 ft wide, 18 ft deep, and 60 ft high, is visible from many points within the district, and expansive views of the encampment site are afforded from its base. Architect Paul Philippe Cret modeled it after the Triumphal Arch of Titus in Rome to serve as a national tribute to George Washington and the Continental Army. A reinforced concrete structural system partially supports the single granite arch, which is composed of a base, shaft, and attic story with a central segment projecting beyond the face of the main mass. The foot of each pier is extended on the three outer faces to form bench tables with bullnose edges that serve as resting places and wide stone steps extending beyond the bench tables. Semi-engaged, three-quarter Tuscan columns on each face of the arch support the central attic-story projection. Inscriptions and symbolic ornamentation decorate the area within the columns, the inner walls, the attic story, and the entablature. Features that evoke the encampment include inscriptions of Washington's words to his soldiers and lists of the generals who served at Valley Forge. Other symbols were chosen to project national unity, such as the shield and pyramid of the Great Seal of the United States and the date of the Declaration of Independence. The coffered ceiling of the archway is decorated with lotus flowers, an ancient symbol of creation and rebirth, and bronze stars representing America. The keystone at the center of the arch closely resembles that of the Arch of Titus, with a carved figure standing on an acanthus leaf that represents Bellona, the Roman goddess of war. The arch received extensive preservation work in 1996–97. A reinforcing grid of stainless steel beams was installed in each attic chamber to halt the movement of the masonry walls above the keystone. Cracked granite face stones were repaired or replaced, and the metal roof was coated with an elastomeric membrane.

The **Memorial Arch Landscape (LCS No. none, contributing site)** dating from 1921–1924 consists of a circular paved concourse surrounding the arch, granite curbing and bollards, a grass inner circle, and paved walkways leading northeast to Gulph Road. The **United States Memorial Arch Paving (LCS No. 080291, historic associated feature)** includes small granite blocks laid in an interlocking fan pattern across the concourse and walkways (including the segment of Gulph Road that connects the three walks), random flagstone paving under the arch, and granite paving in a regular pattern of rectangles that extends from the outer three sides of each arch pier and finishes in a curved outer perimeter on the east and west. Granite curbing edges the concourse and walkways, and granite bollards prevent vehicular traffic from entering the concourse. A modern pedestrian path leads southwest from the concourse to a visitor parking lot along Outer Line Drive. The path and parking lot, non-contributing landscape elements constructed in 1970, replaced the original promenade that terminated in a semi-circular apse.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Three additional resources are located inside Outer Line Drive on the hillside surrounding the National Memorial Arch. The **State Park Police Hut – Memorial Arch (LCS No. none, contributing building)**, constructed sometime between 1906 and 1910 along Gulph Road just southeast of the arch, contains the lighting controls and meters for the arch. The small one-story building, approximately 9 by 11 ft, has a wood-shingled end-gable roof, hewn log walls laid perpendicularly atop each other with mortared fieldstone between each course, and a concrete foundation. A single wood board door is centered in the northeast wall, and the side walls have single central windows. The **Pennsylvania Freemasons Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, erected by the organization in 1997 across Gulph Road from the arch, commemorates their funding of the structural repairs to the arch. The monument consists of a dressed, rough-finished granite shaft set on a double base at the center of a 15-ft-wide sunken circle paved with cut stone. The shaft measures approximately 7 ft high, 2 ft wide, and 5 ft long. It features a crenellated top, etched lettering, and numerous cast bronze insets of Masonic symbols. The lettering reads: “In remembrance of the Continental Army/led by George Washington,/a member of the Masonic Fraternity,/and in honor of the many Freemasons/who were a part of the encampment at this site,/the Freemasons of Pennsylvania place this/monument so that future generations will know/that freedom was as important in 1997/as it was in 1777 – 1778./Edward O. Weisser/R.W. Grand Master/Grand Lodge of/F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania/Dedicated August 24, 1997.” The base consists of a lower rounded pedestal of polished granite and an upper dressed, rough-finished granite pedestal. The Liberty Bell Chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America erected the **Telephone Pioneers Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** beside the gravel path heading to the parking lot in 1977 to identify the group responsible for ornamental tree plantings near the arch on the occasion of the encampment bicentennial. The rough-hewn granite monument is approximately 1 ft 6 inches tall and wide and 3 inches thick with a bronze plaque set into the dressed front face. The plaque is inscribed with raised lettering that reads: “The trees and/landscaping around the/Memorial Arch are a/living tribute to those/who sacrificed to preserve/our newly founded nation/1777 – 1977/Donated by/Liberty Bell Chapter/Telephone Pioneers of/America.”

Outer Line Drive travels southeast for approximately 1000 ft before curving west again. **Poor’s Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022504, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 just after the curve on the north side of Outer Line Drive. Slightly west of the monument, the **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Poor) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)**, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, represent Poor’s brigade. In 1970, the states of New York and New Hampshire erected the **New York Regiments Memorial (LCS No. 022505, non-contributing object)** and the **New**

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Hampshire Regiments Memorial (LCS No. 022506, non-contributing object), respectively, to honor their troops. Adjacent to the Poor's brigade huts, both monuments are pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monoliths, 5 ft to 5 ft 4 inches wide by 1 ft 6 inches deep, tapering to 1 ft 2 inches, and 4 ft high, with curved crowns. Bronze plaques with raised lettering are set in the south faces. The plaque on the New York monument reads: "'...It is beyond description/to conceive/what the men suffer...'/Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt/2nd N. Y. Regiment/in a letter to/George Clinton, Governor of New York,/from Valley Forge on Feb. 13th, 1778" with the words "State of New York/1970" beneath the state seal. The plaque on the New Hampshire monument reads: "New Hampshire/Appeal to Hon. Meshech Weare, Chief State Official/Valley Forge, January 21, 1778/"Sir -/...Duty obligates me to observe to you the/present Scituation of your Soldiers, ... Paint to/yourself this their ragged suffering condition.../they look up to me for Relief, and it is not in/my Power to afford them any..."/from Enoch Poor, Brig. Gen'l., Commanding N. H. Forces/(Erected by the State of New Hampshire)."

The **Pennsylvania Memorial (LCS No. 022507, contributing object)**, designed by the sculptor Henry K. Bush-Brown and erected in 1908, consists of two columns, one on either side of Outer Line Drive east of Wayne's Woods, that create the feeling of a gateway across the road. Each 30-ft-tall granite column rests on a square granite pedestal with a narrower wing wall on the outer side. The columns have plain shafts and foliated capitals topped with granite spheres. Bronze eagles with outstretched wings, added in 1912, stand on the spheres. Bronze plaques, also added in 1912, are set in each of the four long faces of the wing walls. The plaques feature bas-relief images of the heads of two officers framed with an oak leaf border above panels inscribed with the officers' names in raised letters. Brigadier Generals John Armstrong and J. Peter G. Muhlenberg are depicted on the east side of the north wing wall; and Colonel William Irvine and Adjutant General Joseph Reed, on the west side. The south wing wall has Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar and Major General Thomas Mifflin on the east side and Major General Arthur St. Clair and Brigadier General John Cadwalader on the west.

Past the Pennsylvania Memorial, a visitor parking lot is situated at the southeast corner of Wayne's Woods. The **Wayne's Woods Picnic Area Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** at the northeast corner of the parking lot is a one-story restroom building constructed sometime in the late twentieth century (exact date is unknown). The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls have board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances for women and men located at either end of the building, and convex skylights illuminate the interior.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Several monuments and replicas line the north side of Outer Line Drive along the edge of Wayne's Woods. **Butler's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022508, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 west of Wayne's Woods picnic area. The **Soldier's Hut Replica (Wayne) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** several hundred feet to the west, constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site, represents the site of Wayne's brigade. In 1935, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution erected the **Soldiers' Hut Monument (LCS No. 022509, contributing object)** located near the hut replica. The monument is composed of mortared stacked stone in the form of a truncated pyramid, 5 ft high, 4 ft 4 inches wide, and 4 ft 8 inches deep at the base, tapering to 1 ft 8 inches in width at the top. The stone is graded and stacked horizontally, with larger pieces forming the base. A bronze plaque with a raised border and lettering is set near the top, beneath a large rounded stone that caps the monument. The inscription on the plaque reads: "The Hut nearby built according to/Washington's Orders for the Construction/of Huts for Winter Camp of 1777-1778/stands on the Site of a similar Hut which/sheltered Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line/and it commemorates their Fortitude in the/Endurance of every Adversity for their/Country and for Independence/Constructed by the/Pennsylvania Society/of Sons of the Revolution/June 18, A.D. 1935." Within the woods behind the hut replica, a **Replica Field Oven (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** survives from early twentieth-century state park interpretive activities. Stacked flat stones cover the broad low earthen mound, which is marked by a low opening edged with a metal frame at one end and a chimney-like feature at the other. The replica is counted as non-contributing because it lacks integrity. **Hartley's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022510, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 approximately 100 ft further west along Outer Line Drive.

The **Rotary International Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1997, is located approximately 200 yards south of Outer Line Drive and east of Route 252 (in line with Hartley's Brigade Monument), along the southern park boundary near the Pennsylvania Turnpike. A semi-circular planting of trees surrounding the monument includes dogwoods, red maple, Japanese maple, white spruce, and sweetgum. The partially rusticated and partially polished granite monument, approximately 4 ft in height and 1 ft 6 inches deep, is set on a granite pedestal with a concrete base. A bronze plaque inset in the face includes the Rotary International symbol and notes: "These trees are planted with eternal gratitude to those who struggled and fought for the freedom, dignity, and beginning of a new nation. They are presented by the Rotary International in memory of Paul Harris, founder of Rotary International/1777-1997."

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Returning to the north side of Outer Line Drive, the **General Wayne Statue (LCS No. 022511, contributing object)** is set within a circular pull-off near the southwest corner of Wayne's Woods. Henry K. Bush-Brown sculpted the bronze equestrian statue depicting Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, who led a division of two Pennsylvania brigades during the encampment. The 18-by-14-ft statue, installed in 1907, is mounted on a rectangular, dark-pink granite pedestal (17 ft 10 inches long by 9 ft 10 inches wide by 10 ft high), built up of large rusticated blocks with battered sides, that includes bronze plaques on each face. The inscription on the south plaque reads: "Anthony Wayne/Colonel Chester C^o., Battalion of Minute Men July 21, 1775/Colonel 4th Penna. Infantry Battalion January 3, 1776/Brig. General Continental Army February 21, 1777 to November 3, 1783/Brevetted Major General September 30, 1783/"Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Brig. General Wayne/for his brave, prudent and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well conducted attack on/Stony Point; that a gold medal emblematical of this action be struck and presented to/Brig. General Wayne."/Major General and Commander in Chief United States Army, March 5, 1792/to December 15, 1796." The inscription on the north plaque reads: "Chairman of the Chester County Committee 1774/Deputy to the Provincial Convention 1774/Member of the Assembly 1774 1784-1785/Delegate to the Provincial Convention 1775/Member of the Committee of Safety 1775-1776/Member of the Council of Censors 1783/Member of the Pennsylvania Convention to Ratify the Constitution 1787/*-----*/Born in Chester C^o., Pennsylvania January 1 1745/Died at Presqu' Isle Pennsylvania December 15 1796." "Lead me forward"/Wayne at Stony Point" is inscribed on the west plaque, and the east plaque features the seal of Pennsylvania with the words "Erected by/the/Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The broad granite base measures 24 by 16 ft. The area surrounding the monument is maintained in mown grass cover.

After the General Wayne Statue, Outer Line Drive curves to the north around Wayne's Woods. **Scott's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022512, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 just past the curve along the east side of the road. Approximately 200 ft further along the east side of the road, the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution erected the **Virginia Monument (LCS No. 081735, non-contributing object)** in 1983 to commemorate the contributions of Virginia troops. The rough-hewn Virginia granite monument is 5 ft high and slightly tapered on all sides, with a bronze plaque set within the west face and inscribed with raised letters that read: "Virginia/This marker is placed at the encampment site of/regiments of the Commonwealth of Virginia to/commemorate the officers and men of Virginia/which area, at that time, encompassed what is/now the State of West Virginia. These Virginians/were wintered

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

here in 1777 – 1778 as a part of/General George Washington’s Army in the War/for American Independence./Erected by the Sons of the American Revolution/of Virginia.”

The **Hospital Hut Replica (LCS No. 022400, contributing building)**, the first commemorative hut constructed within the park, is set back from the road in a clearing in the woods east of the Virginia Monument. Valley Forge Park Commission records indicate that the building, erected in 1909, occupies the site of an encampment hospital. The one-story chestnut log building measures 15 by 24 ft and appears to conform to the design specifications contained in George Washington’s General Orders of January 13, 1778 (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:7-20). The wood-shingled gable roof rests on log rafters without a ridge pole. The chimney at the west end is constructed of the same stone chinking and daub as the walls. The building rests on a foundation of fieldstone and concrete. The replica continues to serve as an interpretive exhibit.

The **Unknown Soldiers Monument (LCS No. 022514, contributing object)** is located on the east side of Outer Line Drive near the northwest corner of Wayne’s Woods. The Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected the gray rough-hewn granite monolith in 1911 to honor the unknown soldiers believed to be buried at Valley Forge. The monument measures 5 ft wide, 3 ft thick, and 8 ft high. The west face is dressed and inset with a bronze plaque inscribed with the words “In memory of/unknown soldiers/buried at Valley Forge/1777 1776/Erected by/Valley Forge Chapter/Daughters of the American Revolution.” At the same time, the organization also erected the **Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers (LCS No. 022515, contributing object)** to identify several gravestones located approximately 250 ft east of the monument on the edge of the woods. The two bronze plaques are adjacent to each of two small rough fieldstones marking the outer limits of a grave or graves. The stones are spaced 8 ft apart, with an additional smaller stone on axis between them. The plaques are 6-inch circles supported on bronze pegs; one is 1 ft 6 inches high, the other is 10 inches. Each has a carved bas-relief figure of a Revolutionary War soldier encircled by a band of five-point stars and the words “Revolutionary War.” No graves or human remains have been identified at this location.

The **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Woodford) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** on the hillside overlooking the intersection of Route 252 and the western terminus of Outer Line Drive, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, represent the location of Woodford’s brigade during the encampment.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Baptist Road Trace Corridor

The Baptist Road Trace is a roughly north-south interpretive pedestrian trail between Route 23 and Outer Line Drive that follows the alignment of the historic Baptist Road described earlier. The resources along the Baptist Road Trace are described from south to north, beginning at its intersection with the west end of Outer Line Drive.

The **George Washington and Troops Monument (LCS No. 022531, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1977, is set within a small grove of deciduous trees planted by survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor on the east side of the Baptist Road Trace. The small granite monument, 1 ft 10 inches in height by 1 ft 1 inch in width, has a canted face and bears a memorial plaque, 1 ft 6 inches by 1 ft, with a bas-relief seal of an eagle landing on a branch. Raised lettering around the seal reads “Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.” Lettering above the seal reads: “These trees are dedicated to/George Washington and his troops who/suffered or died during the winter of 1777” and below the seal, “Donated by survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor/Dedicated/December 7, 1977.”

Several eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps clearly identify the 1777–1778 encampment’s **Artillery Park (LCS No. none, contributing site)** located between the two main lines of defense on a short rise near the right-center of the camp. The location was chosen based on topography as well as accepted military practice of the period. Any semi-permanent cantonment required a central location for artillery troops and equipment. The field along the east side of the Baptist Road Trace between Outer Line Drive and Gulph Road contains several rows of replica cannon that illustrate its historic use. A paved visitor parking lot with access from Inner Line Drive is located opposite Artillery Park. The **Artillery Park Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a one-story, side-gabled restroom building at the south end of the parking lot. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but it appears to date to post-1957. The roof is sheathed in asphalt siding, the walls have board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances for women and men at either end of the building, and convex skylights illuminate the interior.

Several hut replicas are located in the vicinity of Artillery Park. The **Soldier’s Hut Replica (Blacksmith’s Shop) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** stands between Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace to the south of the parking lot. It was constructed in 1960–1961 to replace an earlier replica of an encampment-era blacksmith’s shop removed in 1958. The building has a wood-

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

shingled gable roof and notched log walls with mud-colored concrete chinking. The **Soldier's Hut Replica (near Artillery Park) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** that stands on the east side of the Baptist Road Trace north of Artillery Park dates to 1976. Approximately 300 ft further north, near the southeast corner of the intersection with Gulph Road, is the **State Park Police Hut – Artillery Park (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, constructed in 1946 and currently not in use. This hut differs from the replica huts in its broad and low massing, shallow roof slope, and large exterior chimney. The log walls are dark, almost black in color, and widely spaced between thick concrete chinking. The building is counted as non-contributing due to its lack of integrity.

The **Schoolhouse (LCS No. 022350, contributing building)** is located at the opposite (southwest) corner of the intersection with Gulph Road. Possibly constructed between 1790 and 1810, the Valley Forge Park Commission rehabilitated the building from 1906 to 1908 based on the erroneous belief that it was an early eighteenth-century schoolhouse that had served as a hospital during the encampment. National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated it again in 1975, and it functions currently as an interpretive exhibit. The one-story one-room building measures 21 by 27 ft. It has a wood-shingled end-gable roof, rubble fieldstone walls, and a fieldstone foundation. The only entrance is a single paneled wood door centered in the south wall. Each side wall features a pair of shuttered six-over-six double-hung windows.

The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Stirling) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** located on the west side of the Baptist Road Trace, approximately halfway between Gulph Road and Route 23, date to 1976. The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Huntington) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** slightly to the north were constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site.

Inner Line Drive Corridor

Inner Line Drive, as described earlier, follows the line of earthen fortifications established on the slopes of Mount Joy during the encampment to protect against potential attack from the east. Numerous commemorative features edge the road corridor. The resources along Inner Line Drive are described from north to south, beginning at the road's western intersection with Route 23, to the top of Mount Joy and then from south to north returning to Route 23 near Varnum's Quarters and the Baptist Road Trace.

The **Inner Line Linear Earthworks (LCS No. 022482, contributing structure)** are located to the east of Inner Line Drive along much of the length of the drive's western section. The remains of the original

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

entrenchments built in 1778 as an integral part of the Revolutionary War encampment fortification system include a ditch and parapet. In many cases, the structures follow the brow of Mount Joy, with views to the east and south. The ditches, greatly eroded from their original size and dimensions, are approximately 8 ft wide and 1 ft deep.

The **New Jersey Memorial (LCS No. 022532, contributing object)**, erected in 1913, is located along the western edge of Inner Line Drive approximately 450 ft south of its western intersection with Gulph Road. The O.J. Hammell Company of Pleasantville, New Jersey, designed and built the 18-ft-high tapered granite column on a 7-ft-high-by-10½-ft-wide stepped base with an inscribed pedestal. Sculptor John Horrigan prepared the model for the 8-ft-high bronze Continental soldier atop the column. The statue carries a musket with hands wrapped in a thin blanket drawn tightly around him. The square column of warm gray granite is plain, without fluting. It features ogee and dentil moldings at the top and flared moldings at the base. A wide band encircles the mid-point, with raised beads at the top and bottom edges and a carved swag and tasseled rosette on each of the four faces. Superimposed across the projecting cornice on the front face of the pedestal, a tulip-shaped, carved granite frame contains a circular bronze plaque bearing the New Jersey state seal. A rectangular bronze plaque is attached to the pedestal beneath the seal, inscribed with the words: "Erected by/the State of New Jersey/upon the site occupied by the/New Jersey Brigade/Infantry-Line-Continental Army/Brigadier General William Maxwell/First Regiment Col. Mathias Ogden/Second Regiment Col. Israel Shreve/Third Regiment Col. Elias Dayton/Fourth Regiment Col. Ephraim Martin/December 19 1777 – June 18 1778." Bas-relief lettering is carved into the vertical faces of the pedestal base ("New Jersey/Brigade") and the top step of the monument base ("Continental Army").

The **Mount Joy Redan (LCS No. 022489, contributing structure)** is located on the mountainside below the Inner Line Linear Earthworks, on the north side of a footpath leading from the eastern section of Inner Line Drive toward the top of the knoll where an observation tower once stood. The Valley Forge Park Commission rehabilitated the c. 1778 redan in 1942. Sometimes designated on old maps as a "rifle pit," the structure is composed of two perpendicular fieldstone ramparts approximately 3 to 4 ft wide. The height of the redan ranges from 1 ft 6 inches on the interior slope to 3 ft 6 inches on the right rampart and 5 ft on the left exterior rampart.

Redoubt 3 (LCS No. 022485, contributing structure), also known as Fort Washington, is located between the east side of Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace. The 1778 earthwork was partially

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

reconstructed several times throughout the twentieth century. The redoubt forms an irregular diamond shape that commands a broad view across open fields to the south from its position on a steep slope on the east flank of Mount Joy. Curtains flanking the northwest salient are 82 and 90 ft long to the north and west and 50 and 62 ft to the east and south, respectively. Breastworks exist 1 foot above grade, and there is a 4-ft-deep trench. The redoubt is maintained in mown grass. A wooden viewing platform connected to a parking area along Inner Line Drive allows visitors to experience the redoubt without walking on top of it. The **Redoubt 3 Redan (LCS No. 022486, historic associated feature)** is located approximately 66 ft to the southwest of the redoubt. The supporting earthwork is approximately 44 ft long, 6 to 8 ft wide, and 4 ft above grade on the exterior.

The **Site of Marquee Marker (LCS No. 022530, contributing object)**, located along the east side of Inner Line Drive approximately 300 ft south of Gulph Road, identifies the location where General George Washington is thought to have pitched a marquee for use as his first headquarters at Valley Forge. The monolithic limestone shaft originally functioned as a base for the 1932 George Washington Monument, a bronze statue that stood on the grounds adjacent to the Washington Memorial Chapel. When the Valley Forge Park Commission first relocated the statue to the interior of the Maurice Stephens House in 1943–1944, it moved the shaft to its current location, set on a two-step base, and had it inscribed to identify the site. The marker is 7 ft wide, 6 ft deep on the sides, and 8 ft high overall. The battered sides each have raised panels. The south face is inscribed with the words “On this spot General/George Washington/erected his campaign/tent (marquee) when/he entered Valley Forge/December 19, 1777./He occupied this tent/until December 24, 1777/when he moved his/headquarters to the/Potts house at the/junction of Valley/Creek and Schuylkill River” beneath a raised shield inscribed “Site of the Marquee.” A circled directional arrow with a tracing of George Washington’s initials from one of his original surveyor’s drawings is engraved on the southwest corner of the top step.

The **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Maxwell) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** located on a knoll overlooking Inner Line Drive near its eastern intersection with Gulph Road were constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site. The two huts face each other 30 ft apart and are sited to represent Maxwell’s brigade. **Maxwell’s Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022529, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 approximately 300 ft north of the hut replicas, on the same side of the road.

The Valley Forge Park Commission constructed the **Replica of Stirling’s Redan (LCS No. 022484, contributing structure)**, located between Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace north of Gulph

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Road, in 1941. It consists of two fieldstone parapets overlaid with earth that form a salient angle protected by an abattis of stakes. The **Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument (LCS No. 022528, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the west side of Inner Line Drive, opposite the redan replica.

Redoubt 4 (LCS No. 022487, contributing structure), also known as Fort Huntington, is located between the western and eastern branches of Inner Line Drive and south of Route 23. The 1778 earthwork, rebuilt in 1915, is a parallelogram, 70 ft long on each side, with earthen walls 12 ft thick at the base. It is set 7 to 8 ft above grade at the northwest salient, 3 to 4 ft at the southwest salient, 9 to 10 ft at the southeast salient, and 8 ft at the northeast salient. The redoubt is maintained in mown grass cover. **Huntington's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022527, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 on the sloped hillside below Redoubt 4 and near the west side of Inner Line Drive. The **Memorial Marker-Revolutionary War Soldier (LCS No. 022526, contributing object)**, also referred to as the "Chicken Thief" monument, is located approximately 75 ft further north along the road. A local resident erected the small marble marker (less than 2 ft in height and width) in 1901. The stone's inscription reads: "Here lie the remains of Revolutionary War Soldier shot on a neighboring farm during the winter of 1777-1778." No graves or human remains have been identified at this site.

David Walker Farm

The district includes a small cluster of buildings along Thomas Road, near the southeastern corner, that were associated with the David Walker farm in the nineteenth century. The National Park Service acquired the property in 1978 and leased it to a private family for 25 years before assuming management of it in 2003. Since 2008, the Montessori Children's House of Valley Forge, a preschool organization, has leased the property and substantially rehabilitated the buildings.¹⁵

The **David Walker Farmhouse (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** faces east onto Thomas Road. The building may contain a late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century core, although it currently does not project any semblance of eighteenth-century architecture. The large, stone, two-and-one-half-story building is composed of a five-bay-wide by one-room-deep main block that dates to the mid-nineteenth century, with several additions that include a two-bay, two-story wing at the south end

¹⁵ Much of the information on the David Walker Farmstead comes from "Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect (EA/AoE): David Walker Farm," National Park Service, Valley Forge, PA, August 2006.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

and a two-story rear ell. The gabled roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are covered with stucco and painted. The main entrance is centered in the facade of the main block and recessed beneath a gabled surround. Regularly spaced, rectangular window openings contain primarily six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash with paneled shutters. Three-light awning sash are tucked under the eaves. The building is counted as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

The **David Walker Root Cellar (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located immediately to the rear (west) of the David Walker Farmhouse. The stone structure appears to relate to the mid-nineteenth-century construction of the main block of the house. The visible portion has a small L-shaped gabled roof roughly 5 ft by 10 ft in size. The gable ends are frame with wood siding, and the gable “ties” rest on the rough masonry walls of the mostly underground vaulted space that extends beyond the roofed section. Stone steps with a rough masonry retaining wall on either side lead down to the underground space. The cellar itself is a large, vaulted, underground chamber that has been infilled to prevent collapse. The structure has no known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, considered a non-contributing resource.

The **David Walker Wagon Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located slightly north of the David Walker Farmhouse and faces south onto a paved parking lot. The approximately 30-ft-long building is partially built into a bank. The lower portions of the north and east walls are part of a stone retaining wall system that probably dates from the early twentieth century, but the wood framing dates to the mid-twentieth century (c. 1950). The asphalt-shingled roof is primarily a shed configuration with a reverse-pitched south overhang. The above-grade north and east walls that rest on the stone wall and the west side wall are clad in vertical board-and-batten plank siding. The south elevation consists of two open bays separated by a wood post and a third enclosed bay at the east end with a set of large double wood doors.

The **David Walker Barn (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is positioned northwest of the David Walker Farmhouse with its long dimension perpendicular to the house. The first known graphic image of the barn appears in an 1883 atlas, and its original size and configuration was typical of mid- to late-nineteenth-century bank barns in the area. However, the frame superstructure was rebuilt after a late-twentieth-century fire, and a large two-story addition to the west, constructed c. 2010, houses classrooms. Painted stucco covers the original stone walls of the first floor and east gable end. The building is counted as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Park Maintenance Facility

The Park Maintenance Facility area, first established in the 1930s, occupies a former limestone quarry southwest of the Port Kennedy area. An entrance road provides access from County Line Road to the area, which is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Constructed between 1932 and 1933, the **Maintenance Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, also known as the Masonry Shop, is situated along the west edge of a large paved parking lot at the entrance to the Maintenance Facility area. The large one-story building is representative of New Deal architecture but has been modified considerably from its original design since the 1960s. It is counted as a non-contributing resource due to its lack of integrity. A flat-roof addition was built along the south side in 1963–64, and a north addition added after that date was further expanded in 1993–94. The original slate shingles on the steeply pitched gable roof of the oldest central section have been replaced with standing-seam metal. A stone chimney rising from the roof ridge serves an open fireplace. The walls are constructed of concrete with rubble stone veneer and raised joints, and the building has a concrete foundation. A large garage door is centered in the east gable end. The south addition has a built-up roof and stone veneer walls, with a garage door in the east wall. The north addition has asphalt-shingled pitched roofs and vinyl-clad walls. A second small **Maintenance Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** constructed c. 1960 is located in the parking lot directly east of the 1932–1933 building. The one-story concrete block building has a flat roof.

The entrance road loops around the Maintenance Building to a cluster of utilitarian buildings to the west. The **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-B) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-C) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** may have been built in the 1930s as part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project but have lost integrity.¹⁶ The adjacent, one-story, rectangular buildings are oriented parallel to each other with their long sides positioned east to west. They both have side-gabled roofs with wood shingles, clapboard walls with multiple garage or sliding door openings, and concrete foundations.

¹⁶ The 1981 List of Classified Structures Report states that they “probably are the two that were built under the WPA project in the late 1930s” (Dodd and Dodd 1981g:Volume IX, Structures 807, 807.A, 807.B, 807.C, and 807.D), although this has not been confirmed.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The remainder of the buildings in this area date to the late twentieth century. The one-story rectangular **Storage Shed/Barn (807-A) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the south of 807-B has a wood-shingled side-gable roof, clapboard walls with wood sliding doors along the north elevation, and a stone and concrete foundation. A long and narrow, side-gabled addition is attached to the west wall. Directly west of 807-A is a small **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** with a wood-shingled shed roof, a reverse-pitch overhang along the north side, and vertical board walls. The large **Storage Shed/Equipment (807-D) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the northwest of 807-C has a wood-shingled side-gable roof, vertical board siding on three walls with seven open bays lining the south wall, and a concrete foundation. Two small, late twentieth-century **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, two non-contributing buildings)** are located just east of 807-D. Both have asphalt-shingled shed roofs with reverse-pitch overhangs on the south sides, vertical board walls, and concrete slab foundations. A one-story **Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** adjacent to the west side of 807-D has seamed metal walls and a single garage door and pedestrian door in the south elevation. A large open gable-roofed **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** extends west behind 807-B. The wood-frame building has a built-up roof with vertical boards across the upper gable ends. Wood posts on concrete footings form multiple storage bays. Further west, the **Sand Storage Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** faces east at the edge of a gravel parking area. The large rectangular building has a built-up side-gable roof with vertical boards across the upper gable ends. Plywood panels cover three of the walls, and plywood partitions and wood posts divide the open east elevation into five large storage bays. A chain-link fence encloses a **Hazardous Materials Storage Shed (807-L) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the north of the Sand Storage Shed. The building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with deep overhangs and vertical boards in the upper gable ends. Wood posts set on cylindrical concrete footings atop a concrete slab floor form two open bays. The **Black Powder Shed (807-O) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** at the far west end of the Maintenance Facility area is a small concrete block building with a standing-seam metal gabled roof.

Village of Valley Forge Area

The majority of the resources in the Village of Valley Forge area are located in the densely settled land along Route 23 (Valley Forge Road). These resources are described from east to west, beginning with the Valley Forge Road Bridge, followed by the resources located within the heavily wooded lower slopes of Mount Misery and along Valley Creek that define much of the remainder of the area. Many of the extant

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

buildings in this area replaced earlier buildings and structures associated with the eighteenth-century industrial village present at the time of the encampment.

The **Valley Forge Road Bridge (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** extends Route 23 across Valley Creek just west of the David Potts House and the intersection with Route 252. The Commonwealth constructed the low stone, double-arched, two-lane bridge between 1930 and 1932. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation owns and maintains the bridge.

Just west of the bridge, Owen Drive (formerly Horse-Shoe Trail) leads southwest to a small cluster of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century worker housing associated with nearby industrial development. The **Rogers Building (LCS No. 022356, non-contributing building)**, also called the Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) Building, is located between Owen Drive and Valley Creek and faces east. Constructed c. 1850 as three attached two-bay-wide housing units, the building was remodeled as a single-unit house at some time between 1880 and 1920. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquired the building in 1918 and subsequently allowed the POSA to use it. The organization, which has assumed much of the financial burden of maintaining the building, remodeled it in 1920 and again in 1965. The main portion of the two-story, six-bay house measures 23 by 50 ft. The wood-shingled, side-gable roof features central cross gables with multi-light windows and patterned wood shingles. The building has stuccoed rubble fieldstone walls and a rubble stone foundation. The facade (east) elevation is dominated by a double-height, full-width portico composed of Tuscan columns supporting a flat roof ornamented with a “diamond-in-squares” balustrade. Entrances in the second and sixth bays open onto the concrete porch floor. Fenestration on the building consists primarily of rectangular window openings with six-over-six double-hung sash. The numerous alterations to the interior and exterior of this building have compromised its integrity, resulting in its non-contributing status.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the POSA installed several commemorative objects on the grass between the Rogers Building and Valley Creek. The **Kentucky Coffee Tree Marker (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, installed in 1954, marks the location of a Kentucky coffee tree planted directly opposite the house. The rectangular rough-hewn granite slab, 2 ft by 1 ft in size, rises 6 inches from the ground. Raised lettering on a bronze plaque set atop the stone reads: “This Coffee Bean Tree A Scion/Of A Tree Planted At Mount Vernon By/George Washington/A Tree Which He Raised From/Seed Brought Back By Him From The/Ohio Valley In 1784/Replanted Here – 1954.” The **Memorial Marker to Brigadier General McIntosh (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, installed in 1968, consists

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

of an approximately 2 ft, 6 inch by 1 ft, 6 inch bronze plaque set in a concrete slab with a flagpole. The plaque reads: "Honor Court To/Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh/A General Charged With The Safety Of/George Washington, The Commander In Chief Of The/Continental Army At Valley Forge 1777 – 1778/A Native Of Georgia In Command Of The/"Life Guard" Virginians And The North Carolina Brigade/His Model Unit Was The Nucleus Of /Fredrich [sic] Von Steuben's Drill Corps/Dedicated By/Patriotic Order Sons of America/1968." The POSA relocated the **Betsy Ross Memorial Marker (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** to Valley Forge in 1975. The monument was originally erected in 1923 to mark Ross's grave at the Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia. This marker was among a number of grave stones removed and relocated when the cemetery fell into disrepair following World War II and was ultimately abandoned. . The approximately 4-ft-high monument is composed of an upright slab of dressed granite with an eyelid-shaped curve along the top set atop a 1 ft, 6 inch-wide by 3-ft-long granite base. A circular bronze plaque is set within a carved circular wreath punctuated with stars on the face of the slab. Raised lettering around the perimeter of the plaque reads: "To Honor the Maker of First American Flag Betsy Ross." Text in the center of the plaque reads: "Erected/1923/Elizabeth Griscom/ROSS/Ashbourne/Claypoole/1752/1836." The marker is counted as a non-contributing resource because it was erected as a grave stone for an extant burial outside the district. The marker was moved into the district after the end of the period of significance. The current setting does not reflect the original cemetery setting and its commemoration of Ross is not associated with events significant in the district's defined historic contexts.

Horse-Shoe Trail South (LCS No. 022348, contributing building) is located on the south side of Owen Drive, west of the Rogers Building, and faces east. The original two-story, three-bay core of the side-gabled house was likely built between 1750 and 1790 and extended by three bays c. 1850. A two-story rear ell dates to c. 1890. Although its role in the Revolutionary War encampment is not currently known, the house may have housed military personnel or materiel. It is currently not in use. The main house measures 32 by 19 ft, and the ell measures 16 by 18 ft. The roofs are wood-shingled, the walls are stuccoed rubble fieldstone on the main house and stuccoed wood on the addition, and the foundation is rough rubble fieldstone. The main entrance centered in the facade (east) wall opens onto a shed-roof porch. Secondary entrances in the south wall of the ell and the west wall of the main house open onto another shed-roof porch. Windows consist primarily of six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Horse-Shoe Trail South Spring Structure Ruin (LCS No. 022349, contributing site)** corresponds to the remains of a structure believed to have been built between 1900 and 1930 to shelter a spring that served as a water source for the homes nearby. The spring may also have been used by soldiers during the Revolutionary

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

War encampment. The structure is located near the south edge of Owen Drive on the banks of Valley Creek Run. It consists of a banked stone vault, 3 ft wide and 4 ft 6 inches deep, with a 2-ft-9 inch-high arched opening edged by a small S-shaped retaining wall 9 ft long and 2 ft high.

Horse-Shoe Trail East (LCS No. 22358, contributing building) and **Horse-Shoe Trail West (LCS No. 22357, contributing building)** are two almost-identical buildings located on a small rise on the north side of Owen Drive. Horse-Shoe Trail East faces south, and Horse-Shoe Trail West is oriented perpendicular to it and faces east. Constructed c. 1795–1800, probably to replace earlier worker houses in the same location, both buildings were remodeled and adaptively rehabilitated in 1926 and again in 1978. The National Park Service remodeled Horse-Shoe Trail West again in 1991 and uses both buildings as residences. The two-story masonry buildings are each composed of a two-bay-by-one-bay main block with a narrower two-bay-by-one-bay, one-and-one-half-story addition constructed between 1900 and 1924. The main block of each house measures 19 by 16 ft, while the additions measure 16 by 14 ft. Both have wood-shingled side-gable roofs with rubble ridge chimneys, rubble fieldstone walls and foundations, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The main entrances open onto shed-roof porches, added in the mid-twentieth century, with plain wood posts and concrete slab floors. Built-in bookshelves on the interior block the main entrance of Horse-Shoe Trail West. The addition facades feature two gabled wall dormers and a secondary entrance beneath a shed-roof hood. A single gabled wall dormer is centered in the rear elevation of each addition. Each house also has a c. 1970 shed associated with it. The **Horse-Shoe Trail East Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is sited east of the house, and the **Horse-Shoe Trail West Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is north of the house. The sheds are small wood-frame buildings with asphalt-shingled side-gable roofs, vertical board siding, and double wood doors.

The **Horse-Shoe Trail Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080247, contributing structure)** borders the west/north side of Owen Drive. Portions of the rubble stone retaining wall may have been built c. 1795–1800 in conjunction with the two dwellings nearby. The wall extends 4 ft 6 inches before breaking to meet a stair opening flanked by 7-ft-high, 2-ft-square posts where 15 stone steps lead up the slope to Horse-Shoe Trail East. The wall then continues for another 167 ft toward Route 23. It is mortared for more than half its length and dry-laid for the rest. The dry-laid section is approximately 3 ft high.

The **Workizer-Thropp House (LCS No. 022345, contributing building)** is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Route 23 with Owen Drive and faces north. The vernacular residence appears

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

to have been constructed c. 1815 and was rehabilitated c. 1940 for use as a state park information post and guide headquarters. It has no floors and is currently not in use. The southwest corner of the house is built partly into an embankment. The two-story stuccoed fieldstone building has a one-and-one-half-story stuccoed fieldstone addition to the east likely constructed c. 1850. The main house measures 17 by 23 ft, and the addition measures 16 by 14 ft. Both sections have wood-shingled side-gable roofs. The building features two stuccoed fieldstone chimneys: an interior chimney near the west end of the main block's roof ridge and an exterior chimney centered on the east wall of the addition. Two gabled dormers extend into the roof from the north wall of the addition. A gabled roof with a bracketed pediment shelters the main entrance in the east bay of the two-bay facade. A secondary entrance is located in the facade of the addition. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash fill the regularly spaced, rectangular window openings. The c. 1850 **Workizer-Thropp Steps (LCS No. 080274, historic associated feature)** consist of 21 stone steps that lead up the steep bank southwest of the house.

A small neighborhood of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residences lines the north side of Route 23, west of the Workizer-Thropp House. The **Valley Forge Village Stone Retaining Wall (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** edges the road for several hundred feet and includes sections associated with each of the houses fronting the road. Likely constructed between 1890 and 1910, the fieldstone wall varies from 1 to 4 ft in height and is capped with concrete or flat stones. From east to west, the **Lund House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** built between 1900 and 1910 is 218 ft in length and composed of flat stones with a crenellated cap. It edges a former driveway into the Lund property and is cut by an opening to accommodate a 6-ft-wide walkway with stone steps. The **Hayman House Retaining Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 80276, historic associated feature)** is 69 ft long and breaks to accommodate a flight of steps and walkway leading to the Hayman House. The **Boyer House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 80294, historic associated feature)** is 104 ft in length. It includes an opening and stone steps associated with a walkway extending to the front door of the Boyer House. The 46-ft-long **Blair House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 80248, historic associated feature)** includes a 3 ft, 6 inch-wide opening that provides access to a flight of six steps leading to a path toward the Blair House. This wall, rehabilitated in 2003, terminates at Orchard Lane.

The **Lund House (LCS No. 022388, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1910, faces south toward Route 23. The two-story, wood-frame, Edwardian-style building, still in residential use, has a one-story rear kitchen with a one-story frame enclosed rear vestibule addition. The main house measures 28 by 47½ ft, while the rear vestibule measures 8 by 6 ft. A hipped-roof porch runs along the facade and wraps partly

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

around the west wall. The roof of the main house is hipped with asphalt shingles and flared edges, while the rear addition roof is half-hipped. Each hip of the roof has a gabled dormer. The first-story walls are clad in wood siding, and the second-story walls in wood shingles. The foundation of the main house is rubble stone, while the rear addition foundation is constructed of brick. The main entrance is located in the west end of the facade and contains a door with a single oval light and sidelights. Secondary entrances consist of a rear door, rear vestibule door, and cellar door. A chamfered bay window occupies the southwest corner of the first story, and the second story of the facade has a shallow bay window above the porch. Each side elevation features a cantilevered bay window, and a bow window is also located in the east wall of the rear addition. Most of the window openings contain one-over-one double-hung sash.

Constructed c. 1880, the **Hayman House (LCS No. 022368, contributing building)** is a two-story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival house that faces south toward Route 23. The three-bay-by-two-bay, T-plan house has a central rear ell and a one-story frame addition, constructed in the early twentieth century, attached to the east side of the ell. During the mid-twentieth century, the house was remodeled and divided into two apartments. The main portion of the house measures 32 by 18 ft, the ell measures 14 by 16 ft, and the addition measures 12 by 16 ft. The side-gabled roof has a central cross gable and asphalt shingles. Scalloped bargeboard trim with pendants decorates each gable. The walls are clad in wood siding, and the foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a full-length porch with a half-hipped roof supported by thin Doric columns and a bracketed cornice. A flight of exterior steps leads to a wood deck attached to the rear addition that provides access to the second-story apartment. Two-over-two double-hung windows fill the narrow rectangular openings with shallow triangular pediments decorated with scrollwork. Paired interlaced pointed-arch windows are centered in the facade cross gable.

The **Midgley House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the west of the Hayman House was built c. 1948 on the site of a house identical to the Hayman House that was destroyed in a fire. The L-shaped wood-frame house, still in residential use, faces south toward Route 23. It is composed of a one-story side-gable section, 22 by 23 ft, with a high one-and-one-half-story east ell, 16½ by 27 ft, with an end-gable roof. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and a coursed rubble stone exterior chimney is centered in the west gable end. Two gabled dormers rise from the south and east roof slopes, and the north slope is raised to form a large shed dormer. The main facade and west side elevation have a rubble stone veneer, while the other first-story walls are stuccoed masonry. The upper level of the ell has beveled wood siding. The house sits on a concrete foundation. The main entrance in the east bay of the main

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

facade consists of a paneled wood door flanked by half-height sidelights. Additional entrances are located in the east and rear (north) elevations. Windows are six-over-six double-hung, with a triple set in the west bay of the main facade.

The **Midgley Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** located directly north of the Midgley House also dates to c. 1948. The one-story, one-car garage measures 15½ by 21½ ft and faces west onto a gravel driveway accessed from Brittain Lane. The end-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the concrete block walls are stuccoed with asbestos shingles covering the upper gable ends. A wood overhead garage door is positioned off-center in the west wall, and two six-over-six wood double-hung windows line the north and south side walls.

Continuing west along Route 23, the **Boyer House (LCS No. 022376, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1886, is a two-story, wood-frame, Second Empire style residence that faces south. The three-bay house, still in residential use, measures 20 by 30 ft and has a two-story rear kitchen wing (13 by 16 ft) with a c. 1950 one-story east addition (12 by 16 ft). The mansard roof with dormers in each slope is covered in hexagonal slate and has a box cornice above a wide board entablature. The kitchen wing has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Clapboard siding with applied corner quoins has recently been installed. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The main entrance in the first bay of the facade opens onto a full-width, single-story porch. Secondary entrances are located in the north wall of the rear addition and onto the second-story side porch above the addition. Arched pediments surmount the single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung windows. A bay window extends from the south end of the east side elevation.

Constructed c. 1875, the **Blair House (LCS No.022366, contributing building)** is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Route 23 and Orchard Lane and faces south. A c. 1920 two-story, shed-roof addition to the rear of the two-story, side-gable, wood-frame house altered the building, which is still in residential use, from its original L-shape to its current square form. In 1950, further renovations included a one-story, shed-roof rear addition. The house measures 28 ft square with a 9-by-22-ft addition. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and the walls have clapboard siding. A single brick chimney is located at the western end of the gabled roof. The foundation of the square portion of the house is stuccoed rubble, while the rear addition foundation is concrete block. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a hipped-roof porch that spans almost the full width. A second entrance is located in the north wall of the rear addition. Windows are primarily two-over-two double-hung wood sash.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Blair Garage/Smelting Shed (LCS No. 022367, non-contributing building)** is located 130 ft north of the Blair House at the southeast corner of Orchard and Brittain lanes. The building, which currently functions as a garage, measures 30 ft by 18 ft and has a side-gable roof clad with standing-seam metal, wood-shingled walls, and a 1950s-era cast-in-place concrete floor. An overhead garage door in the east bay of the north wall is accessed by a short gravel driveway from Brittain Lane. The south elevation has a paneled wood pedestrian entrance that opens onto the lawn of the Blair House. Six-over-six, double-hung windows are set close to the overhanging eaves. This building was identified as a late nineteenth-century smelting shed used to smelt gold from low-yield rock mined on Mount Misery. However, the 2009 draft National Register nomination noted that historic images of the property show a building not consistent in location, character, or materials with the existing garage/shed. Although it is possible that a portion of the 1890–1900 smelting shed exists within the heavily altered building, most of the extant fabric dates to the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, the building is classified as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

The **Thomas House (LCS No. 022372, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1880, is located at the northeast corner of Orchard and Brittain lanes and faces west toward Orchard Lane. Like the Hayman House, the three-bay-by-two-bay, T-plan house, used for park offices, has a central rear ell and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a central facade cross gable. A c. 1920 two-story, flat-roof addition extends from the north wall of the ell. Single chimneys are located at either end of the main roof ridge. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a full-width, shed-roof porch. A secondary entrance in the south wall of the ell opens onto a similar shed-roof porch. Two-over-two double-hung windows fill the narrow rectangular openings with shallow triangular pediments decorated with scrollwork. Paired interlaced pointed-arch windows are centered in the cross gable, and an Italianate bay window projects from the west end of the south elevation.

The **Samuel Brittain Sr. House (LCS No. 080250, non-contributing building)** is a c. 1933 house, still in residential use, that faces south onto Brittain Lane approximately 150 ft east of the Thomas House. The one-story masonry bungalow measures approximately 26 by 28 ft. The end-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. A wide shed-roof dormer and a concrete block chimney rise from the west roof slope. The masonry walls and foundation are stuccoed. The main entrance centered in the facade opens onto a porch with a half-hipped roof supported by square wood posts and square wood

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

balusters. A shed roof shelters a secondary entrance at the rear of the east elevation. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung sash with square, four-light, fixed sash centered in the gable ends. The house was constructed during the district's period of significance but does not have any known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

The **Orchard Lane Masonry Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located at the northeast corner of the chain-link-fence-enclosed lot immediately north of the Thomas House and faces south. The c. 2000, one-story, masonry building used for park vehicles has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with deep overhangs along the front and rear. The concrete block walls are painted. Overhead garage doors fill two of the three facade bays, and a pedestrian door is located on the east side elevation. Exterior wood steps lead to another pedestrian entrance centered in the upper west gable end.

The district boundary continues west along Route 23. Approximately 800 ft west of Orchard Lane, the **Maryland Brigade Hut Replica (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and the **Memorial to Marylanders (LCS No. 022520, non-contributing object)** are set back about 50 ft from the north side of Route 23 on a grass lawn amid an open field. The hut replica and memorial were both erected in 1963 to mark the Maryland brigade's Revolutionary War encampment site. The memorial consists of a pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith, 5 ft wide by 1 ft 5 inches deep by 4 ft high, with a curved top. The south face is dressed to accommodate a counter-sunk bronze plaque with a raised lettering inscription that reads: "To Marylanders who served here/Col. Tench Tilghman, confidential aide to Washington, who wrote:--/--"formerly of my family – in every action (of) the main army – often refused/his pay – left as fair reputation as ever belonged to human character"--/The Two Maryland Brigades/Maj. Gen. John Sullivan Brig. Gen. William Smallwood/1st Reg. Col. John H. Stone 5th Reg. Col. William Richardson/2nd Reg. Col. Thomas Price/6th Reg. Col. Otho H. Williams/3rd Reg. Col. Mordecai Gist 7th Reg. Col. John Gunby/4th Reg. Col. Josiah C. Hall Reg. of Col. Moses Hazen/Artillery Capt. Wm. Brown's Co. and Capt. Richard Dorsey's Co./and as Washington wrote, ---"the men --"/"---without clothes to cover their nakedness – blankets to lie upon – without/shoes – their marches traced by blood from their feet – through frost/and snow – without house or hut – or provisions – submitting without murmur --"/for the freedom of you who read this./Erected by/The Maryland Society of Pennsylvania/1963." The hut replica stands slightly northeast of the memorial.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Steuben Memorial Information Center (LCS No. 022332, contributing building)** is located along the north side of Route 23 near the western park boundary and faces south. Originally built c. 1770 for James White, the two-story masonry house was remodeled in the Victorian style in 1875. A fire in the 1960s severely damaged much of the building, with the exception of the exterior stone walls and the east gable end. The Valley Forge Park Commission restored and partially reconstructed the four-bay, 34-by-30 ft building in 1965 based on plans prepared by Ehrlich and Levinson, Architects, of Philadelphia, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972. The building is currently not in use. The side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles. A large stone chimney is centered on the west end of the roof ridge, and a smaller stone chimney rises from the east end of each roof slope. The walls and foundation are constructed of rubble fieldstone. A pent roof clad in wood shingles runs above the first story on the facade. Dutch-style paneled doors are recessed in the second bay of the facade. A secondary entrance is centered in the east side wall, and a smaller pent roof shelters a porch at the kitchen entrance toward the rear of the west side elevation. The north elevation has an exposed basement level with a cellar door at the east end. The windows are a combination of multi-light, double-hung sash (eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve in the facade and six-over-six and six-over-nine in the rear wall). On the interior, the east end of the first story contains original c. 1770 hand-detailed paneling spared in the 1960s fire. The **Information Center Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080273, historic associated feature)** extends northeast from the corner of the building for 107 ft then returns in a southeasterly direction for 19 ft along the edge of the eastern entrance drive leading to the house. The mortared rubble fieldstone wall was likely built between 1875 and 1900 and rebuilt as part of the post-fire renovations conducted in the 1960s.

The district also includes a c. 1964 **U.S. Post Office (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** that occupies a parcel of land on the north side of Route 23 along the western district boundary. The one-story masonry building, which remains in use as a post office, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof across the five-bay front section. A large shallow hipped-roof wing extends from the rear into the paved parking lot. The walls are clad in a rubble fieldstone veneer similar to the older buildings in the village. The main entrance consists of a set of double doors centered in the facade beneath a large multi-light transom. Multi-light windows also fill the upper half of the doors. A loading dock is recessed in the rear elevation of the wing. Large twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with paneled shutters line the front and side walls.

The remaining resources in the Valley Forge Village area are located in the heavily wooded area south of Route 23. The **Valley Creek Middle Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080293, contributing site)** spans Valley

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Creek approximately 1200 ft south of the Valley Forge Road Bridge. The mortared stone wall remains are from a 1931 reconstruction built on the remains of a pre-Revolutionary War dam that served the forge operations along the creek during the eighteenth century. The approximately 200-ft-wall varies in height and incorporates pilasters, arches, and a semi-circular pool to receive overflow. A twentieth-century breach of the dam compromised the structure's integrity, so it is classified as a ruin.

Slightly north of the Middle Dam, Fisher's Run feeds into Valley Creek from a high point on Mount Misery. Several portions of structures survive from nineteenth-century industrial and residential development along this tributary. The **Colonial Springs Lower Dam/Retaining Wall Ruins (LCS No. 080258, contributing site)**, located slightly north of the stream, remain from a structure built c. 1886. The stone wall, which has been breached, is approximately 150 ft in length and varies in height, rising from 8 ft at the southeastern end to 10 ft 6 inches in the middle and tapering to 2 ft at the northern end. Several hundred feet uphill, the stone **Colonial Springs Upper Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080257, contributing site)** includes the extant side walls of a dam likely built c. 1880. A portion of the road leading to the Colonial Springs bottling plant survives as a hard-packed earth trace (now part of the Horse-Shoe Trail) that extends up Mount Misery. The **Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins (LCS No. 080253, contributing site)** consist of the ruins of a masonry building located along Fisher's Run to the east of the road trace. The southwest end was built c. 1886, and the two-story northeast end, in 1905. The building was sited to take advantage of a heavily flowing spring, and the stone walls that remain form a 22-by-82-ft rectangle edging the stream corridor. Very little is known about the older, 22-by-24-ft southwest section, which contains a parged stone and metal grill ventilation shaft cover. A set of exterior masonry stairs remains at the north end of the northeast wall. The **Colonial Springs Tenant House/Warehouse Ruins (LCS No. 080252, contributing site)** to the west of the Bottling Plant Ruins consist of a portion of the masonry walls of a building constructed between 1880 and 1889 as a warehouse for the bottling plant and used later as a tenement house. The extant walls include a 13-by-13-ft concrete ell butted into a 9-by-17-ft parged stone ell, both set on a concrete foundation.

The **Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins (LCS No. 080255, contributing site)** are located on the west side of Fisher's Run and include a pile of rocks and one-story-high stone walls from a 26-by-33-ft, L-shaped building. The ruins belonged to the Fisher House constructed between 1880 and 1889 by General Benjamin Fisher, the founder of the Colonial Springs Bottling Plant, and may have incorporated a portion of the c. 1840–1860 Slab Tavern. The **Fisher House Retaining Wall/Water Basin (LCS No. 080256, historic associated feature)**, constructed c. 1880, supports the east and west sides of the Fisher's Run

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

embankment between the Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins and the Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins. The stone retaining wall is approximately 155 ft long along the east embankment and 100 ft long across the west embankment. The remains of a reflecting pool basin and a piping system are visible adjacent to the retaining wall. The **Fisher House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080259, historic associated feature)**, built c. 1880–1900, is a second stone retaining wall near the Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins. It is roughly 65 ft long and 10 ft high and is bermed into the slope below the Colonial Springs road trace.

Valley Forge Farms Area

Each farmstead within the Valley Forge Farms area is described separately, beginning with the William Currie property near the west edge of the district and moving east.

William Currie Property

The William Currie property occupies land on both sides of Yellow Springs Road just east of an unnamed stream. The farmhouse is located on the north side of the road and faces south. Traditionally referred to as **Stirling's Quarters (LCS No. 022320, contributing building)** because it likely housed General William Alexander, Lord Stirling, during the Revolutionary War encampment, the building, currently not in use, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. Reverend William Currie constructed the central two-story, three-bay block and the lower portion of the west wing c. 1769. By 1810, the west wing had been raised to two stories and extended 11 ft to the north to equal the width of the main block. In the 1830s, a lower two-story, two-bay wing was attached to the northeast corner of the house. Finally, in 1926, a one-and-one-half-story north ell was built and connected to an existing spring house (described below).¹⁷ The lower story of the ell's north most bay is an open breezeway. The side-gabled roofs are all wood-shingled, the walls are stuccoed fieldstone, and the foundations are rubble stone. The upper story of the north ell is clad in wood siding and features gabled wall dormers. The main entrance is in the first bay of the central block, raised to open onto a porch that has been removed. Secondary entrances are in the facade of the west wing, in the north and south walls of the northeast wing, and in the north wall of the ell (opening into the breezeway). A cellar entrance is located at the southeast corner of the central block. A shed-roof porch along the west wall of the ell connects to the porch along the south wall of the spring house. The **Stirling's Quarters Retaining Wall with Arbor (LCS No.**

¹⁷ This construction chronology is taken from the Historic Structure Report for Stirling's Quarters prepared by John Milner Architects, Inc. in 2006 and differs from that documented in the 1981 List of Classified Structures.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

080265, historic associated feature) extends east from the northeast corner of the ell breezeway to Stirling's Small Barn. The mortared stone retaining wall incorporates a pier supporting the second story of the ell above the breezeway. Likely constructed as part of the 1926 renovation project that encompassed much of the house and grounds, the wall is approximately 34 ft in length and generally 3 ft in height. A wooden pergola (or arbor) with trellis, composed of wooden posts set into the top of the stone wall that support a wood cross beam and small overhanging timbers, extends along the length of the wall.

Stirling's Spring House and Bake House (LCS No. 022321, contributing building), the building now connected to the north ell of Stirling's Quarters, began as a detached, one-story, masonry spring house constructed c. 1769 (corresponding to the lower west portion of the current building). The water source was a spring located uphill to the north, brought in through an underground pipe. A one-story bake house was added to the east end of the spring house about the same time that the farmhouse was first enlarged (c. 1810). When the north ell on the main house was built in 1926, the wood-frame second story was added to the spring house/bake house and connected to the ell. The building, currently not in use, measures 39 by 15½ ft, and the lower level is built into a small slope so that the west end is taller than the east. The side-gabled roof is wood-shingled and has two gabled wall dormers on each slope. A large rubble stone end chimney rises from the east ridge. The first-story walls are stuccoed rubble stone, and the second-story walls are clad in wood siding. The building's foundation is rubble stone. Two entrances in the south wall open onto a shed-roof porch that connects to the porch along the west wall of the attached ell. The **Stirling Spring House Steps (LCS No. 080266, historic associated feature)** at the east end of the building date to the 1926 renovations. The flight of nine stone steps leads in a straight run from the breezeway between the ell and the bake house up the bank to a small landing adjacent to a second-story entrance in the east wall. The non-functioning **Stirling Spring Outflow (LCS No. 080268, non-contributing structure)** consists of an underground cistern beneath the paved walkway along the south wall of the building connected to an aperture in a dry-laid stone retaining wall. The water source for the outflow has been turned off.

Stirling's Small Barn (LCS No. 022322, contributing building) located northeast of the house is a two-story, bank-constructed building originally built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (1790–1810) and extensively rebuilt in 1926. Currently not in use, the building measures 16 by 15 ft and has a side-gabled, wood-shingled roof. The walls and foundation are rubble fieldstone. The main entrance in the first bay of the south wall opens onto a full-width shed-roof porch. A small pent roof shelters a secondary entrance in the upper story of the north wall. The **Stirling Small Barn Steps (LCS No.**

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

080267, historic associated feature) break through the Stirling's Quarters Retaining Wall and lead in a curve up the bank to the rear entrance. The stone paving steps date to the 1926 renovations.

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution erected the **Lord Stirling and James Monroe Monument (LCS No. 022516, non-contributing object)** on the lawn to the south of Stirling's Quarters in 1975. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith measures 4 ft 4 inches wide, 1 ft 1½ inches thick, and 4 ft 6 inches to 4 ft 8 inches high. The south face is dressed and inscribed over a 2 ft 6 inch by 3 ft area with the words: "Quarters of/Maj. Gen. William Alexander/Lord Stirling/Continental Army/during the Valley Forge/encampment/December 19, 1777 – June 19, 1778/Maj. James Monroe/Fifth President of the United States/also quartered here/as aide-de-camp to Stirling/Home of Parson William Currie/Erected by the PA./Society Sons of the Revolution/December 19, 1975."

The **Walker Barn (LCS No. 022323, contributing building)**, constructed in 1803, is located slightly southeast of and across Yellow Springs Road from Stirling's Quarters. The barn, currently used for storage, is a two-story, bank-constructed building that measures 56 by 36 ft. A stone carriage house section forms a later addition, measuring 23 by 30 ft, at the northwest corner of the barn. Thick, round stuccoed columns tapered at the top support the barn's Pennsylvania overshoot, which was extended by 14 ft in 1835. In the same year, a two-story, shed-roof ell, measuring 18 by 66 ft, was constructed at the southeast corner of the barn. Extensive alterations in the 1920s included the extension of the gable ends higher and to a steeper pitch and the removal of the wood frame, wood siding, and masonry wall on the second story of the carriage house addition. The completely rebuilt side-gabled roofs are wood-shingled. The north and east walls of the main barn and the rear ell are rubble; while the lower west wall of the main barn, the remaining walls of the rear ell, and the south and west walls of the carriage house are all rough stucco on stone. All other walls of the barn complex are wood-frame and covered with vertical wood boards. The barn foundation is constructed of rubble. A pair of 6-by-12-ft wood doors is located at the top of the banked entry to the barn from the road. A smaller personnel door is set into the east door. Pairs of doors are located in the north wall of the carriage house and in the north wall of the rear ell. Secondary entrances are located beneath the overshoot of the main barn and beneath the overshoot and in the east wall of the rear ell. The **Walker Barn Wall & Gate (LCS No. 080251, historic associated feature)** was likely constructed about the same time as the barn. The mortared stone wall forms a curved ell enclosing an open area to the south and west of the building. Protruding stones built into the wall provide footholds for climbing, and in some places stones have been left out to allow for drainage through

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

the wall. The large main gate opening in the northwest segment along the road is fitted with a two-part wood gate.

Samuel Havard Property

The Samuel Havard property is located between Valley Creek and the southern boundary of the district along the Pennsylvania Turnpike. During the Revolutionary War encampment, General Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette was likely quartered in the c. 1763 farmhouse that corresponds to the two-story, three-bay east end of the current building known as **Lafayette's Quarters (LCS No. 022330, contributing building)**, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The two-story, three-bay central block dates to c. 1839; and the one-and-one-half-story, two-bay west addition was built in 1882. Day and Zimmermann, Architects rehabilitated the house in 1978–79; it is not currently open to the public. The central and east blocks each measure 24 by 33 ft, and the west wing measures 16 by 33 ft. The three side-gabled roofs each have slightly different pitches and are clad in wood shingles. Two gabled dormers rise from the south slope of the central roof, and the west wing has two gabled wall dormers extending through each slope. The walls of the central and east blocks are constructed of split-faced rubble; the east block masonry is uncoated, while the central section is stuccoed. The wood-frame walls of the west wing are clad in wood siding. The foundations are rubble fieldstone. A pent roof across the first story of the east block's facade (south) elevation shelters the entrance in the first bay. Entrances are also located in the third bay of the central facade and the second bay of the west wing facade. A shed-roof porch extends across part of the west wall. The windows in the oldest section of the house are eight-over-twelve on the first story and eight-over-eight on the second. The other sections have six-over-six windows.

No other buildings or structures associated with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural use of this property remain extant. A cluster of twentieth-century resources is located east of Lafayette's Quarters on Wilson Road. The **Whittle House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, which contains park offices, is a two-story, three-bay house constructed c. 1968. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls are clad in aluminum siding with a brick veneer on the facade (south) elevation, and the foundation is concrete block. The **Whittle House Garage and Stable (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** southeast of the house is a one-story, c. 1970 building composed of a two-car garage at the north end attached to a three-bay stable. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls in vertical board siding. The **Whittle Wellhouse (LCS No. none, non-**

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

contributing structure) is located north of the house along the south bank of Valley Creek. The small fieldstone structure appears to date to c. 1940, although nothing is known about its construction or use. Although it may have been built during the district's period of significance, the wellhouse does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

Philander Chase Knox Estate

The Philander Chase Knox Estate is located south of Yellow Springs Road between Wilson Road and Route 252 and encompasses the extent of the 265 acres purchased by Philander Chase Knox in 1903. Valley Creek meanders between the two major tracts of land.

The **Valley Creek Covered Bridge (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** crosses Valley Creek at the intersection of Yellow Springs Road and Route 252, at the north edge of the Philander Chase Knox estate. Originally built by Robert Russell in 1865, the bridge has been repaired many times to address damage caused by fire, deterioration, and vehicle impacts. It employs a Burr-arch truss sheathed in weatherboards and is anchored to the banks by rubble abutments. A gabled roof with small, horizontal windows beneath the eaves protects the bridge. One Burr-arch truss was destroyed and rebuilt; two steel I-beams have been inserted under the bridge to support it; and the planking, sideboards, and roof have been replaced. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation owns and maintains the bridge (Spradley-Kurowski 2013).

The **Philander Knox Mansion (LCS No. 022337, contributing building)** is located on the west side of Valley Creek and faces west onto a paved entrance drive from Yellow Springs Road. The two-story, three-bay-wide core of the house is thought to have been built c. 1783 and enlarged c. 1800–1820 by a two-story, two-bay extension to the north to form the current 50-by-30-ft central block. Two two-story additions dating to either c. 1869 or c. 1880 form an ell at the south end. In 1913, Philadelphia architect R. Brognard Okie converted the dwelling into a Colonial Revival style building, a project that included the construction of the 26-by-28-ft, two-story north addition. Day and Zimmerman, Architects, of Philadelphia rehabilitated the house in 1979. Part of the building currently houses a research library for Valley Forge NHP with collections focusing on the Revolutionary War era. The gabled roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. Five gabled dormers line each slope of the main roof, and two are located on the east gable of the first south addition. The walls are rubble stone with a stucco wash, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is positioned off-center beneath a hipped porch roof centered on the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

facade (west) elevation and supported by paired Tuscan columns. A pent roof extends from the south side of this porch to the southern edge of the main block above a glass bay composed of 18-light panels and doors. A six-panel door with sidelights and a fanlight, set within a formal pedimented surround, is centered in the east wall of the main block and opens onto an elaborate stone terrace that extends across most of the east side of the house. Secondary entrances are located in the east wall of the first south addition, in the north wall of the north addition beneath a shed-roof open porch, and onto a shed-roof screened porch across two-thirds of the south elevation. A semi-circular bay protrudes from the lower east wall of the north addition, and a pair of arched French doors recessed beneath a gabled pediment opens onto the bay's rooftop balcony.

The **Philander Chase Knox Estate Grounds (LCS No. none, contributing site)** encompass the formal and informal designed landscapes surrounding the mansion. Some of the landscape features may have been built between 1876 and 1903 by earlier owners or immediately after Knox purchased the property in 1903, while others date to Knox's 1913 renovations. Knox's daughter, Rebekah, added some features to the area around the greenhouse c. 1930. The paved entrance drive from Yellow Springs Road forms a central axis through the grounds, with the mansion and the ruins of several recreational structures such as a tennis court and swimming pool located between the drive and Valley Creek, a greenhouse and garden areas on the hillside to the west of the drive, and the service complex at the south end of the drive. The contributing landscape features in each area are described below, beginning with the terrace along the east side of the mansion.

Knox's architect, R. Brognard Okie, added the terrace, which is enlivened by rectangular grass inserts and four 2-ft-square terra cotta tiles designed by Henry Mercer of Doylestown and depicting Revolutionary War scenes. The terrace is edged by a stone retaining and parapet wall topped by large paving stones designed as seats and flower box bases. The wall turns toward the house at the south end and incorporates a lich gate. Stone steps on axis with the east entrance to the house lead down from the terrace in a pair of divided flights with a single landing each. Another two-flight stair with no landing is located near the north end of the terrace. A second stone retaining wall approximately 10 ft east of the north terrace steps features an arched niche around an emergent underground spring outflow. The water spills into the **Philander Knox Reflecting Pool (LCS No. 080263, historic associated feature)**, which comprises a series of cascading water features constructed c. 1913: a semi-circular basin 4 ft 8 inches wide and 1 ft 1 inch deep; a rectangular pool 4 by 7 ft in size; a 12-ft-wide channel; a large, 18-by-38-ft, stone-lined

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

reflecting pool; and an outflow channel that empties into Valley Creek. Mortared stone walls with flagstone capping edge the pools and channels of this system.

The **Philander Knox Paths (LCS No. 080264, historic associated feature)** are a series of stone paths traversing the grounds constructed at various points between 1880 and 1913. A 50-ft-long informal path of individual stones connects the retaining wall along the entrance drive to the greenhouse. A 40-ft-long path leads from the southeast side of the house to the southeast corner of the terrace, then runs 80 ft along the terrace. A 20-ft-long informal path from the southeast side of the house connects to a more formal winding path that runs 200 ft east to the head of the swimming pool and then to a footbridge over Valley Creek. The path was widened with in-kind materials in 2012.

Several features of the grounds are in ruinous states at present. The **Philander Knox Pool Ruin (LCS No. 022686, historic associated feature)**, probably constructed between 1880 and 1904, is located near the base of the slope between the house and Valley Creek, southeast of the reflecting pool. The irregularly shaped pool opening, 200 ft long and 40 to 50 ft wide with oval ends, is oriented southeast to northwest. Stone walls edge the pool, and vegetation is currently growing in portions. Buried piping connected to Valley Creek originally fed the pool with water flowing in through a small stone and concrete arch at the shallower southeast end and returning to the creek through a sheet metal outflow at the northwest end. The depression currently fills with high ground water. The remains of a stone diving board consist of a concrete slab supported on a stone base and four stone steps at the north end. The area adjacent to the diving board is paved in stone with one Mercer tile insert. A small bath house that stood near the diving board is no longer extant. The **Philander Knox Tennis Court Ruin (LCS No. 080244, historic associated feature)** appears to date from the same period as the pool and is located directly east of the pool's south end, in the elbow of the bend in the creek. The grass-surfaced single court area measures 59½ ft by 125 ft. Metal pipes, 2 inches in diameter and 10 ft in height, edge the court at 9-ft intervals. The pipes originally supported an enclosing metal fence that is no longer extant. The **Philander Knox Grotto Ruin (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** is located near the Philander Knox Footbridge on the east side of Valley Creek. The grotto, constructed in the early twentieth century, consists of a small arched opening with a keystone. Stone steps and a bench were destroyed by flooding. The c. 1930 **Philander Knox Walled Garden Ruins (LCS No. 080243, historic associated feature)** are located on the broad knoll southwest of the mansion. The ruins consist of an ell formed by the north and west stone walls of the 94-by-80-ft garden. The north wall is 80 ft in length, 2 ft in width, and 2 to 2½ ft in height.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The west wall, 94 ft in length, is broken into segments and is typically 2½ ft in height. Both walls are constructed of thin stone stacked horizontally with a flagstone cap and raised square posts at the corners.

The entrance drive continues past the mansion to a circular loop southeast of it before curving south to the estate's service area. The **Philander Knox Mansion Retaining Walls (LCS No. 080238, historic associated feature)** retain the bank along the southwest side of the entrance drive and circular loop. Constructed sometime between 1876 and 1925 of quarried rubble stone, the curvilinear wall is approximately 160 ft long, 2 ft thick, and varies in height from 2 ft at each end to 7 ft at midspan. A 3½-ft-high stone wall tee with a 15 ft break for the drive connects the main wall with the south corner of the house. Two sets of steps interrupt the main wall to access the garden and greenhouse area on the knoll above it: a short run of narrow steps at the west end and a wider two-flight set at the high point. A second stone retaining wall borders the drive along much of the length between the house and the garage and probably dates to the 1920s. It is approximately 108 ft long and ranges from 1 to 3 ft in height. Wood fencing composed of pre-cast concrete posts supporting three wooden rails is incorporated into the top of the wall system.

The landscape also includes several small-scale features. The **Philander Knox Carriage Step (LCS No. 080241, historic associated feature)**, constructed in 1913 for the purpose of boarding a carriage or mounting a horse, is located in the grass on the west verge of the entrance drive slightly offset from the west entrance to the mansion. The rough-dressed stone step measures 1 ft 6 inches tall, 3 ft wide, and 4 ft 6 inches deep and includes three risers. The c. 1930 **Philander Chase Knox Estate – Millstones (LCS No. 080242, historic associated feature)** consist of a pedestal and two millstones. The pedestal, which may have once supported a sundial, is located adjacent to the west garden wall and comprises a 2-ft-tall stone structure centered in a circular base with a capstone. Each millstone is 4 ft in diameter with 10-inch axle holes and is set at grade. One is located in the path that begins at the top of the retaining wall and leads to the garden; the other is located west of the garden. The **Philander Knox Cast Iron Field Fence (LCS No. 080245, historic associated feature)** runs northwest from Yellow Springs Road along the entrance drive to a point approximately 100 ft from the mansion then turns northeast to run approximately 160 ft to the creek. Constructed between 1900 and 1913, the cast iron fence is approximately 350 ft long and 3 ft 10 inches high, with 3-ft-high gates. A portion of the fence was replaced in-kind in 2012.

The **Drake Pharr Memorial (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** is a small stone marker installed in 1977 near the David Potts House and temporarily relocated to its current site on the lawn north of the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Philander Knox Mansion in 2000. The rough-hewn granite monolith, approximately 3 ft high by 2 ft wide, is inset with a bronze plaque that reads: "Sassafras Tree/Sassafras Was Important/To Colonial Americans/For Cooking and Medicinal/Purposes. This Tree/Presented as a/Bicentennial Gift from the/Liberty Bell Chapter,/Telephone Pioneers of America/In Honor of/Drake Pharr/Chairman/Trees for Valley Forge/1977."

The **Philander Knox Footbridge (LCS No. 022344, non-contributing structure)** crosses Valley Creek just northwest of the tennis court. In 1975 the State Park Commission rebuilt the footbridge, originally constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to accommodate both pedestrian and equestrian traffic, using the original stone abutments but other non-historic materials. The structure spans 35 ft between the stone abutments and 6 ft between the railings. The bridge decking and handrails are constructed of wood planking and posts. Steel pipe and chains border the bridge along the abutments. The bridge is counted as a non-contributing resource because it is not an accurate reconstruction of a historic structure and lacks integrity.

The **Philander Knox Greenhouse (LCS No. 022341, contributing building)** is located approximately 60 ft east of the garden ruins on the knoll south of the mansion. Hitchings & Co. of New York manufactured the greenhouse, which was erected sometime between 1876 and 1925. The end-gabled metal building frame is intact, but the glass roof and wall panels are missing. The 19-by-86-ft building has a 15-ft-square vestibule at the north end with a basement boiler room accessed by a steel ladder. The base of the walls consists of 2-ft-high painted brick set on a foundation of thin coursed stone. A large stone stack for the coal-fired boiler is located near the north end of the east wall. The boiler supplied hot water to an elaborate radiator system that lines both walls under planting benches and runs down the center of the building beneath wider planting tables. Coal was supplied via a chute on the west side of the vestibule and stored in the basement. Entrances are located at the north and south ends. A 16-by-16-ft frame potting shed added to the east side of the vestibule in the early twentieth century is no longer extant. Cold frames and hot beds are located along the entire exterior length of the west wall.

The **Philander Knox Summer House (LCS No. 022343, contributing structure)** is located on the hill west of the garden ruins. The 12-ft-square open garden shelter, constructed c. 1930, has a hipped wood-shingled roof supported by rustic wood posts with rustic corner brackets. Stone walls, 1 ft 10 inches in height and 1 ft 2 inches thick, enclose the east and west sides. An inward-curving semicircle at the center

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

of the east wall edges a small circular pool. Rustic wood railing edges the north and south sides of the structure. The foundation is concrete beneath a paving stone floor.

The estate's service complex is located to the south of the house. R. Brognard Okie designed the **Philander Knox Garage (LCS No. 022339, contributing building)**, constructed in 1913, and National Park Service maintenance staff rehabilitated it in 1979 for use as a residence and garage. The two-story, seven-bay, bank-constructed building measures 64 by 36 ft and faces east onto the entrance drive. The side-gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features a central, three-bay cross-gable flanked by pairs of gabled dormers on the east slope. A gable roof with a lower pitch covers a small enclosed staircase extension at the south end of the building. The walls are rubble fieldstone with irregular stucco coating; the cross-gable has wood siding. The foundation is rubble stone. A pair of two-part sliding garage doors is located beneath the overhang of the cross-gable, and a half-gable-roof porch shelters a door into the south extension. The windows are all six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Philander Knox Garage Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080240, historic associated feature)**, also constructed in 1913, extends along the bank for approximately 34 ft from the south end of the west elevation.

The **Philander Knox Root Cellar (LCS No. 022621, contributing structure)** is built into the bank at the north end of the garage and faces east. Probably constructed c. 1880, the 12-by-16-ft masonry structure was repaired during the 1980s but is not currently in use. The roof is mounded earth covered with sod. The east wall extends 12 ft 6 inches from the top of the earthen mound to the grade at the entrance. Flared masonry retaining walls flank the arched stone opening constructed of horizontally stacked fieldstone forming the base and long flat stones along the upper curve. Longer stones protrude in regular intervals from the top of the arch form. The wooden door features two cross-braced panels and a half-moon transom.

The entrance drive continues south of the garage and curves to the southwest toward Wilson Road. At the curve, a second drive branches off to the north and terminates in a circular turnaround between the garage and the **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House (LCS No. 022338, contributing building)** slightly to the southwest. The wood-frame building, still in residential use, is composed of a two-story east section measuring 18 by 20 ft that dates to c. 1850 and a larger two-story west addition likely built in the 1880s that measures 27 by 23 ft. The end-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is rubble fieldstone. The main entrance centered in the west wall opens onto a full-width shed-roof porch. A secondary entrance at the east end of the north elevation opens onto a

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

small, partially enclosed shed-roof porch. The rectangular window openings all contain replacement sash. The **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080239, historic associated feature)** includes three sets of stacked and mortared stone walls built between 1875 and 1925: one that breaks the east-west slope of the land west and south of the house, one to the east along the entrance drive, and one around the northwest edge of the circular turnaround. The walls range in height from 6 inches to 3 ft 2 inches and vary in length.

The former agricultural complex on the east side of Valley Creek includes a main residence, various outbuildings, walls, and fences. The main residence, not open to the public, is known as **Knox's Quarters (LCS No. 022325, contributing building)** because it likely housed Brigadier General Henry Knox, Washington's artillery commander, and his family during the encampment. Sampson Davis constructed the two-story, three-bay eastern section of the house c. 1770, along with the lower story of the two-bay west end, on a prominent hill overlooking the east side of Valley Creek. The original dimensions of the dwelling were 25½ ft by 33½ ft, with an 18½-ft-by-30-ft attached kitchen. The upper story of the west end dates to c. 1800. In 1975, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania replaced several nineteenth- and twentieth-century west additions with two historically inaccurate wings that step down the hill toward Valley Creek.¹⁸ The roofs are all side-gabled and wood-shingled. The walls of the five-bay main house are stuccoed stone, while those of the west additions are exposed quarry-faced stone. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The current main entrance centered in the north elevation opens onto a full-width flagstone terrace, and the entrance in the center of the south wall opens onto a full-width porch with a shallow-pitched shed roof and a paved stone floor. Both the porch and terrace were likely added in the early twentieth century. The windows in the main house are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash, while those in the west additions are nine-light casements. **Knox's Quarters Retaining Wall and Steps (LCS No. 080270, historic associated feature)** extends for approximately 195 ft along a level terrace to the south of the house, with stone steps cut through the wall on axis with the south entrance to the house. The dry-laid, stacked stone retaining wall was likely constructed c. 1890–1900.

Various outbuildings and landscape features between Knox's Quarters and Route 252 to the north are associated with the nineteenth-century agricultural use of the Sampson Davis property. Two asphalt entrance drives from Route 252, dating to c. 1890, meet and continue south to form a large circular loop

¹⁸ This construction chronology is taken from the Preliminary Historic Structure Report for Knox's Quarters prepared by John Milner's University of Pennsylvania Graduate Architectural Archeology Class in 2009 and differs from that documented in the 1981 List of Classified Structures.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

between the house and outbuildings. The **Valley Forge Farm Gate Posts (LCS No. 080269, contributing object)** mark the drive entrances. The two stacked and mortared stone pillars at each entrance, constructed c. 1900, are 4 ft square by 4 ft 6 inches high and have pyramidal concrete caps. The words "Valley Forge Farm" are carved into a single monolithic stone set one course below each post cap. Low stone walls, capped with small stones set on end, extend from the gate posts in curving forms toward Route 252.

The **Valley Forge Farm Agricultural Equipment Shed (LCS No. 022619, contributing building)**, constructed in 1895, is built into a small bank on the north side of the west entrance drive. The one-story masonry-and-frame building, currently in use as a park maintenance facility, measures 24 by 70 ft. The side-gable roof is wood-shingled. The facade (south) wall is sheathed in board-and-batten siding, the rear (east) wall is rubble stone, and the two end walls are board-and-batten siding above rubble stone. Three of the foundation walls are fieldstone, while the fourth is concrete. Three rolling wood doors line the facade.

The **Valley Forge Farm Barn (LCS No. 022326, contributing building)** is located on the southwest side of the entrance drive, opposite the equipment shed. The large two-story bank barn with a Pennsylvania overshoot was constructed c. 1800–1825 and is currently used for storage. A low one-story woodshed is built into the bank adjacent to the southwest corner, and a root cellar is built into the bank against a retaining wall at the northeast corner. The barn measures 56 by 42 ft and has a steeply pitched side-gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. Two tall, louvered, square wood-frame cupolas with pyramidal shingled roofs rise from the ridge. The west and east end walls are partially constructed of rubble stone with a stucco wash. The remainder of the end walls and the entire north and south walls are wood-frame with board-and-batten siding. The foundation is rubble fieldstone. Stuccoed stone columns, similar to those found on the Walker Barn, support the overshoot along the south elevation. Four Dutch stall doors are located in the south wall beneath the overhang. A pair of 8-by-11-ft rolling doors is roughly centered in the north wall at the top of the bank. Similar paired rolling doors with nine-light sash in each leaf are centered at ground level in the two end walls. A covered exterior stairway constructed c. 1975 along the east wall provides access up the bank (and over the root cellar) to a visitor entrance at the northeast corner. The 12-by-18-ft root cellar has a low rectangular entrance cut into the east wall that is missing its door. The woodshed addition was likely built c. 1890–1900 and has a side-gable wood-shingled roof, rubble stone walls on three sides, and an open south elevation facing onto the barnyard. The **Valley Forge Farm Barnyard Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080271, historic associated feature)** extends due south from the west wall of the woodshed for 71 ft then east for 13½ ft to the Valley Forge Corn Crib

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

(described below). The mortared stone wall, probably built at the same time as the woodshed, steps down in level sections as the ground falls away to the southwest.

The **Valley Forge Farm Stable (LCS No. 022327, contributing building)** located southeast of the barn encloses most of the east side of the barnyard. The one-story stable constructed c. 1895 measures 81 by 35½ ft and includes a two-story section at the south end. It currently functions as a park maintenance facility. The roof above the one-story portion is side-gabled with a gabled dormer roughly centered on the east slope beneath a square louvered cupola at the ridge, while the two-story block has an end-gable roof with a similar cupola at the intersection of the two roofs. Both roofs are clad in wood shingles. The walls are sheathed in board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is constructed of fieldstone piers filled with rubble. Two pairs of rolling board-and-batten doors are located in the east wall of the one-story section, and a single set of sliding stall doors opens into the barnyard from the west wall. The two-story section has large garage bay openings at grade in both the east and west walls. The **Valley Forge Farm Corn Crib (LCS No. 022618, contributing structure)** completes the barnyard enclosure along the south side, occupying the space between the Stable and the Retaining Wall. Constructed c. 1895–1920s, the structure measures 53 ft long by 4 ft wide and has vertical sides rather than the canted walls traditionally associated with corn cribs. The side-gable roof is wood-shingled, the walls are constructed of horizontal slats spaced about 1 foot apart and lined with modern hardware cloth, and the foundation is rubble stone. The only entrance is located in the north wall.

An asphalt drive branching south from the eastern branch of the V-shaped entrance drive leads to the **Knox-Tindle House (LCS No. 022386, contributing building)**. This drive curves along a ridge overlooking Valley Creek before ending in an oval-shaped turnaround and parking area between the house and garage located halfway between Route 252 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike. An allée of trees lines the road for much of its length. R. Brognard Okie of Philadelphia designed the two-story, five-bay masonry house constructed in 1910. The building, still in residential use, measures 47 by 31 ft, with a small two-story stone ell at the northeast corner measuring 8 by 14 ft, and faces southeast onto the turnaround. The steeply pitched side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and features three dormers added in the 1950s to each slope. The rubble stone walls are painted white, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is centered in the facade beneath a gabled overhang with a semi-circular cut-out. An identical entrance in the west wall opens onto a full-width stone terrace overlooking the creek. One-story, shed-roof, enclosed porches extends across the entire south wall of the house and the north wall of the ell. The **Knox-Tindle Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080249, historic associated feature)** retains the bank along

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

the east edge of the turnaround. Likely constructed between 1920 and 1930, the stone wall is approximately 108 ft long and ranges in height from 1 to 3 ft.

The **Knox-Tindle Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is built into the bank northeast of the house, just before the turnaround. The exact date of construction for the one-story, two-car, wood-frame building is unknown but is likely sometime in the second half of the twentieth century. The garage measures 18 by 36 ft and faces west. The low-pitched end-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and the walls are stuccoed. A single overhead garage door fills the west wall, and single six-over-six window is centered in each side wall. The design and construction methods of the garage door and window frames suggest that the garage post-dates 1957 (JMA/NPS 2009:7-98).

Three remnant kiln structures used to process lime for agricultural fields are located in the vicinity of Valley Creek near the south edge of the district. The **First Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No. 022560, contributing structure)** is a relatively well preserved example of a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century lime kiln. Built into the bank of a hill, the stone-faced structure is 7 ft wide at the face, tapering to 4 ft at the rear. The opening is in the form of a stone arch that includes a central keystone and is 5 ft 6 inches in diameter. The **Second Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No. 022561, contributing structure)**, located southeast of the first, is also a fairly intact example of a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century lime kiln. A stone arch with a keystone edges the opening, and a stacked stone shaft rises 8 ft 6 inches above the keystone.¹⁹ Near the Second Auxiliary Kiln, the **John Brown Lime Kiln (LCS No. 022559, contributing structure)** is thought to have been constructed during the early nineteenth century, c. 1800–1825. The tall stacked stone shaft measures 16½ by 17 ft at the base and 30 ft high and has a 19-ft-high wall along its northwestern side. The lime kiln also includes 7- to 10-ft-high retaining walls that parallel its front on the northeastern side and at the east and north ends, with arched openings in two of the walls.

Port Kennedy Area

The resources in this area are described counterclockwise beginning with the railroad station located adjacent to the south side of the active Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line and west of Trooper Road.

¹⁹ It is possible that one or both of the auxiliary kilns actually dates to the pre-Revolutionary period (Dodd and Dodd 1981g: Volume VIII, Structures 701, 701.A, and 701.B).

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Port Kennedy Railroad Depot (LCS No. 080295, contributing building)** is a one-story passenger and freight station building measuring 16 by 48 ft. After a train wreck badly damaged the c. 1879-84 depot on the site in 1899, a temporary building was moved onto the site from Ogontz before a new passenger and freight station was built in 1904. The existing building is constructed of red brick on a stone foundation and has a slate cross-gabled roof with two cross gables each on the north and south elevations and a brick chimney at the center of the roof ridge. The quarry-faced brownstone foundation rises to form a water table around the building. A protruding bay window is placed in the center of the north elevation. All windows are currently boarded over. Tudor-style stickwork decorates the areas beneath the cross gables. Large ornamental elbow brackets support the roof overhangs and cross gables.

A cluster of three identical worker houses—the **Cinderbank House 1 (LCS No. 022362, non-contributing building)**, **Cinderbank House 2 (LCS No. 022363, non-contributing building)**, and **Cinderbank House 3 (LCS No. 022364, non-contributing building)**—are located along Cinderbank Road, between Route 23 and the railroad tracks, and face north toward the railroad and river. The two-story, four-bay buildings, all constructed c. 1855 and currently not in use, measure 33 ft square and originally contained four living units each. A 1929 remodel converted each to a duplex and added one-story rear kitchens measuring 33 by 10 ft. The side-gabled roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls are stuccoed rubble masonry on rubble stone foundations. The wood-frame rear additions have asphalt-shingled shed roofs, vinyl siding, and concrete block foundations. Each house has a pair of entrances centered on the facade beneath a one-story shed-roof porch. Secondary entrances open into the kitchens. Windows are six-over-six double-hung on the main house and three-over-three double-hung on the additions. The houses are counted as non-contributing resources because they lack integrity.

The **Port Kennedy Quarry Building (LCS No. 022355, non-contributing building)** is located along the south side of Route 23, just west of the intersection with County Line Road, and faces due south. Constructed between 1830 and 1840, the two-and-one-half-story, three-bay building measures 25 by 22 ft and retains no interior walls or floors. The west and north elevations are built into a low earthen bank. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in hand-split wood shingles, and the walls are stuccoed fieldstone. The main entrance is a vertical board door centered on the facade. The building features six-over-six double-hung windows in the first and second stories and three-light fixed sash in the attic. It is currently used as general storage and is classified as a non-contributing resource due to its lack of integrity.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Furnace Office (LCS No. 022361, contributing building)** is located north of Route 23 on a knoll overlooking the river. Constructed as an office c. 1855, the building was converted to a residence by 1910 and was rehabilitated in 2013. The two-story building, still in residential use, measures 38 by 22 ft with a small, one-story, wood-frame vestibule attached to the north end of the west wall. The side-gabled roof has new slate shingles and features two gabled dormers on the south slope and one on the north. The walls are stuccoed rubble stone on a rubble foundation. A partially stuccoed brick exterior chimney is attached to the north (rear) wall. A pedimented gable supported by carved brackets shelters the main entrance centered in the facade (south) elevation. A secondary entrance in the east side elevation opens onto a small wood deck set on concrete piers. Another entrance is located in the west addition. The windows are predominantly eight-over-eight double-hung sash. Round masonry arches surmount the windows centered in the gable ends.

The structural remains of three industrial buildings associated with the limestone quarries that supported the village of Port Kennedy during the nineteenth century are located within the woodlands edging the Grand Parade. **Structural Ruin 1 (LCS No. 022553, contributing site)** corresponds to the remains of a late-nineteenth-century dwelling of moderate sophistication. The two-story stone building measured 42 ft by 21½ ft with a two-story, 18 by 20 ft ell. **Structural Ruin 2 (LCS No. 022554, contributing site)** represents a commercial building used as a warehouse and office space. The two-story stone building measured 26 ft by 25 ft. **Structural Ruin 3 (LCS No. 022555, contributing site)** corresponds to a dwelling that may have housed the quarry/kiln foreman. The one-and-one-half-story stone building, 38 by 16 ft in area, had frame gables and a full cellar. Other features associated with the mid- to late-nineteenth-century lime industry in Port Kennedy that remain evident on the landscape include **Limestone Kiln Ruins (LCS No. 022548, contributing site)** to the north and south of County Line Road. At least three kilns have been identified to the north of the road. Seven that are in better condition and still include portions of their arched stone openings are located to the south of County Line Road. Most of the quarries themselves have been partially filled to protect visitors from injury. **Structural Ruin 4 (LCS No. 022556, non-contributing site)** includes only the northeastern and northwestern corners and a concrete pier central foundation from a c. 1900, 36-by-16-ft building probably associated with the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, a later addition to the Port Kennedy landscape. Because it does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination, the ruin is counted as a non-contributing resource.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **Kennedy Mansion (LCS No. 022359, contributing building)** is located on a small rise at the eastern edge of the district, between Routes 422 and 23, and faces south. It was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The vehicular entrance to the property leads east from Route 23 and forms a semicircular drive in front of the building. Local industrialist John Kennedy built the three-story Italianate house in 1852. The five-bay main block measures 46 by 40 ft and features a central four-story tower on the facade. A series of three wings extends from the rear of the house, diminishing in size. A two-and-one-half-story wing measuring 19 by 27 ft and a two-story wing measuring 18 by 21 ft appear to be original to the house. A lower two-story, wood-frame wing measuring 17 by 16 ft was probably added c. 1920. The currently vacant building was converted into apartments c. 1950 and more recently housed a restaurant. The very shallow-pitched hipped main roof is adorned with a bracketed cornice, as is the roof on the square tower. The roof on the c. 1920 wing is gabled, while the remaining two roofs are half-hipped. The walls are stuccoed masonry, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is centered in the tower facade, while secondary entrances are located in the east side of the first wing and the north side of the addition. An elaborate porch wraps around the entire main block. The porch has a concave roof laid on tee-iron rafters and supported by cast-iron treillage in a grapevine and morning glory design. A smaller balcony porch, with the same decoration, ornaments the second story of the tower facade. A modern second-story balcony extends along the east side of the two wings. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with paneled shutters. Two modern bay windows are located in the east elevation. The **Kennedy Pedestrian Walkway (LCS No. 080275, historic associated feature)** corresponds to a portion of the c. 1852 retaining wall, walkway, and steps bordering the former Kennedy garden. The 310-ft-long, 3-ft-high stone retaining wall runs along the entrance road from Route 23 and serves as a foreground element of the vista of the house and lawn from the street. The wall ends in a square stone pier topped by a lamp at the intersection of the west end of the entrance drive and Route 23. A walkway from the house to the road passes through the wall and includes two flights of stone steps capped with flagstone and flanked by stone walls.

The **Carriage House [Kennedy] (LCS No. 022360, contributing building)**, constructed in 1852 and rehabilitated in 1987 for use as general storage, is located on axis with and to the north of the Kennedy Mansion and faces west. The one-story masonry building measures 19 by 29 ft and has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The walls are stuccoed rubble stone, and the foundation is rubble stone. A set of paired wood barn doors is located in the north bay of the facade. A set of wood steps leads up one-half story to a boarded-over pedestrian entrance in the south bay.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Northern Farms Area

The farmsteads in this area are described from west to east beginning with the Pawling property, followed by several miscellaneous resources located in the North Side of the district.

Pawling Property

The **Meadow Grove Springhouse Ruin (LCS No. 022354, contributing site)** is located in the northwest corner of the district, near the intersection of Pawlings Road and Sullivan Boulevard. Architects have postulated that a portion of the bank-constructed, vaulted masonry springhouse dates to the eighteenth century. Significant alterations made to the building throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century included the addition of a second story to the main block, a two-story masonry kitchen ell on the south side, and a one-story frame addition to the ell. The Valley Forge Park Commission remodeled the building c. 1946, but it has been abandoned since a severe flood damaged it in 1972. The gabled roof is missing, so the building is open to the elements. A chain-link fence encloses the heavily overgrown area surrounding the ruin. The extant stuccoed fieldstone walls form a roughly 15-by-30 ft rectangle oriented east to west on a rubble stone foundation. A portion of a stone chimney with stuccoed brick above the roof line also remains. No other buildings or structures survive within the district from the eighteenth- or nineteenth-century farmsteads associated with this springhouse.

The Walnut Hill portion of the Pawling farm encompasses approximately 158 acres of land on a broad knoll overlooking the Schuylkill River south of Pawlings Road. The **Pawling House (LCS No. 080280, contributing building)** is located near the center of the property on the west side of the Walnut Run stream that crosses it. The two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay north end, likely constructed c. 1745, measures 22 by 34 ft. A 1967 fire severely damaged the substantial c. 1836 additions to the south, of which only portions of the masonry walls remain. The end-gable roof above the north end is covered with galvanized metal over wood shingles. Single shed-roof dormers are centered on the east and west slopes, and a stuccoed brick chimney rises from the north end of the east slope. The east and west elevations are constructed of roughly laid and undressed stones, while the original facade (north) elevation features smoothly dressed stones laid in regular courses. Remnants of a stucco coating scored to resemble ashlar are visible. The north elevation retains its central solid oak door frame with flanking windows and regularly spaced windows above. The side elevations each contain two windows in each story, offset toward the south end. Louvered wood panels fill most of the window openings. The roof over the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

nineteenth-century portion of the house is entirely missing. The heavily deteriorated walls are constructed of sandstone laid as roughly course rubble and covered with scored stucco. Stuccoed brick Tuscan columns along the east elevation remain from a double-height L-shaped portico that wrapped around the east and south sides of the building. A small one-story flat-roof porch marking the central entrance in the west elevation is in disrepair. The Pawling House will undergo incremental stabilization in 2013. The ruins of the c. 1836 additions will be removed as recommended in the Incremental Historic Structures Report completed in 2011 and concurred with during Section 106 review (MacDonald 2013).

The **Walnut Hill Estate Spring House (LCS No. 080281, contributing building)** located north of the mansion on the east side of the stream dates to at least c. 1826. Some architects who have examined the building believe the west section may date to the mid-eighteenth century. The two-story masonry building, currently not in use, is oriented roughly east to west and measures 14 by 55 ft. The east end of the lower story is partially buried in the sloping grade. The end-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and has a box cornice with Greek Revival returns at the gable ends. The stone walls are covered with stucco scored to resemble ashlar. The primary entrance centered in the east wall is embellished with a blind louvered fanlight and opens onto a small flagstone terrace. A spring reservoir is located in the west section beneath a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The **Walnut Hill Estate Spring House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080290, historic associated feature)** is a 15-ft-long stone wall, likely built in the early twentieth century (c. 1900–1929), that abuts the spring outflow in the south elevation.

Several outbuildings associated with the Walnut Hill estate are located west of the mansion. Samuel Wetherill constructed the original eastern portion of the **Walnut Hill Estate Barn (LCS No. 080282, contributing building)** in 1826, possibly as an addition to an earlier barn that is no longer in evidence. An 1845 addition roughly doubled the building's size. The existing three-story sandstone barn, currently not in use, measures 40 by 116 ft and is oriented east to west. A large earthen embankment on vaulted foundations ramps up to the third story on the north side. Stone retaining walls surround the bank on the east, south, and west. A double-gabled wood enclosure covers a carriageway in the gap between the embankment and the building, and two wood-frame shed additions span the carriageway. Recently replaced wood shingles sheath the barn's side-gabled roof. The sandstone walls are laid as roughly coursed rubble with larger corner quoins. Double-leaf Dutch doors line the south elevation at the ground level, possibly indicating the presence of individual animal stalls. Rectangular window openings are arranged in three horizontal levels on all four sides of the building, generally in vertical rows. A large window fashioned to imitate Venetian or Palladian windows is centered in each of the upper gable ends,

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

set within a brick-framed arch with projecting brick quoins at the spring line. The **Walnut Hill Estate Stone Corral (LCS No. 080283, historic associated feature)** partially encloses a quarter-acre open rectangular yard south of the barn and incorporates the remains of at least two buildings associated with the barn. Originally constructed as a livestock corral c. 1845, the 5-ft-high rubble stone wall is currently in poor condition with several missing sections. The west wall terminates approximately 12 ft from the southwest corner of the barn, apparently indicating the location of an entry gate. Fragmentary remains of a brick building are located at the southwest corner of the enclosure. An 11-ft-wide opening between stuccoed gateposts is located at about the midpoint of the long south wall. A portion of the east corral wall formed the rear (west) wall of an open-fronted stone shed constructed outside the enclosure between 1949 and 1967, possibly on the site of an earlier building. The shed's angled north and south side walls of rubble stone survive, but the saltbox wood roof is missing. The **Walnut Hill Estate Well Ruins (LCS No. 022626, historic associated feature)** are the remains of a round stone-lined well located along the north side of the barn.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Tenant House (LCS No. 080285, contributing building)** is located northwest of the barn and faces south toward a circular gravel driveway. The two-story wood-frame house, which remains in residential use, dates to c. 1870–80 but may have been built atop an older building. It has a T-shaped plan composed of a three-bay by two-bay block with a central rear (north) ell. The main side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and features a central cross-gable on the south slope. The intersecting gable roof on the ell has asphalt shingles. The walls are clapboard, and the foundations are rubble stone with portions of the ell foundation rebuilt in cement block. A small half-hipped porch roof shelters the main entrance centered in the facade, and a secondary entrance in the east wall of the ell opens onto a flat-roof side porch. Regularly spaced, rectangular windows contain two-over-two double-hung sash. The pointed window in the cross-gable contains a four-light fixed sash.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Smokehouse Ruin (LCS No. 080286, contributing site)** consists of the remains of a small one-story smokehouse located on the lawn east of the tenant house. Probably built about the same time as the house (c. 1870–1880), the building currently has no roof and is open to the elements. The crumbling red brick walls form a rectangle 9 ft 7 inches by 8 ft 11 inches in size on a concealed foundation. An iron door is centered in the south wall. The interior walls and floor are exposed brick.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Privy & Storage Building (LCS No. 080287, contributing building)** is a small outbuilding located on the lawn between the mansion and the tenant house and not currently in use.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Likely built c. 1826, the 9-ft-square masonry building has a deteriorated low-hipped roof. The stone walls are faced with stucco scored to resemble ashlar. The building is constructed atop a cylindrical brick-lined privy pit. One of the three entrances is centered in the south elevation and opens into a storage room. The other two entrances are located near the north end of the east and west side walls and open into separate privy rooms. Small windows flank the south entrance, and a third window is centered in the north wall.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Road System (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** consists of several landscape features constructed between 1900 and 1929 as part of a formal circulation system on the estate. The primary component of the system is the **Walnut Hill Estate Main Entrance Road (LCS No. 081423, historic associated feature)**, an unpaved driveway approximately 15 ft wide that runs south from Pawlings Road past the spring house, crosses Walnut Run, and curves west toward the mansion before winding between the barn and tenant house. The **Walnut Hill Estate Stone Gate Post System (LCS No. 080288, historic associated feature)** consists of mortared stone gate posts that flank the driveway at Pawlings Road and the Walnut Run crossing. The posts at Pawlings Road comprise 26-ft-long curvilinear wall sections that end in 5-ft-square, 6-ft-high piers at the road margins and in lower piers to either side. The walls and piers are capped with cut stone. Similar in construction, the gate posts that mark the stream crossing are sited along the road margin. One of the gate posts has been removed due to structural damage. The **Walnut Hill Estate Culverted Stream (LCS No. 081425, historic associated feature)** consists of the culverted portion of Walnut Run beneath the driveway. The culvert structure on the south side of the road is ornamented with stonework and includes a 10 ft stone retaining wall on each side. The **Walnut Hill Estate Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080289, historic associated feature)** edges the north and west sides of the driveway where it curves around the mansion. Stone steps lead through the 300-ft-long low wall up the slope west of the ruins.

The Montgomery County Historical Society erected the **Sullivan's Bridge Monument (LCS No. 022536, contributing object)** beside a footpath along the north bank of the Schuylkill River in 1907 to mark the approximate location of the key bridge crossing constructed during the encampment. This monument, one of the oldest within the park, is the last surviving of three monuments erected in honor of Sullivan's Bridge. The large rough-hewn granite boulder measures approximately 6 ft wide by 3 ft deep by 5 ft high and has a curved top. The following inscription is incised within a dressed area on the south face: "The Site of/Gen^L Sullivan's Bridge/Erected by/The American Army/1777-8/Destroyed by Freshets/In the Winter of/1778-9/This Stone is Erected/By The/Historical Society of/Montgomery County/Penna."

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Fatlands Farm

Fatlands Farm lies east of the Pawling property along Pawlings Road. The greater portion of the 300-acre property is included within the district boundary, but most of the surviving resources on the property (including the 1845 mansion house) are located on a privately owned parcel outside the district boundary. Four non-contributing resources are located on land within the district.

The **Fatlands Farm Large Corral (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located on federal land adjacent to the southeast corner of the privately owned parcel outside the district. The mortared rubble stone enclosure was likely constructed in association with a c. 1822–1845 barn that is no longer extant. It consists of a 250-ft-square wall approximately 4½ ft in height with square pillars marking openings along the northwest, southwest, and southeast sides. Much of the wall was rebuilt c. 1950. The corral is considered a non-contributing resource for its lack of historic integrity in materials, workmanship, setting, and association. A deteriorated asphalt driveway leads through the open fields south of the corral to the **Fatlands Farm Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**. The one-story masonry building, constructed c. 1950 perhaps using portions of an older building, faces west toward the paved parking area at the end of the driveway. It has an end-gable roof with asphalt shingles, and the concrete block walls are stuccoed on three sides. The lower portion of the facade has rubble stone facing, while the upper gable is covered with clapboards. A pent roof extends along the facade above a pedestrian entrance in the north bay and a large overhead garage door in the south bay. The **Fatlands Farm Springhouse (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is banked into the hill southeast of the garage and faces southeast. The low one-story masonry building was rebuilt c. 1960, possibly on the site of an eighteenth-century springhouse. The end-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and covered with vines that extend down over the rubble stone walls. The entrance is centered in the southeast wall, and single windows are centered in each of the other three walls. The **Fatlands Farm Dam (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** forms an impoundment area southeast of the springhouse. The date of origin of the dam is unknown. The spring no longer flows, and the water level within the impoundment is quite low.

Waggon seller Farm

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The Waggonseiler Farm is a 61.3-acre complex of dwellings and outbuildings located near the northeast corner of the district between Audubon Road and Route 422. A long, deteriorated, asphalt drive leads southwest from Audubon Road into the complex, which is surrounded by former nursery rows now overtaken by successional forest. The **Waggonseiler Main House (LCS No. none, contributing building)**, thought to have been constructed c. 1785, is located on the east side of the drive and faces north.²⁰ The two-story masonry building, currently not in use, consists of a five-bay main block with a narrower two-story east wing. The side-gabled roofs have slate shingles and molded cornices. Interior brick chimneys are situated at each end of the main ridge, and an exterior stone chimney is centered in the east wall of the wing. Three narrow pedimented dormers rise from the south slope of the main roof. The walls and foundation are constructed of rubble fieldstone with wide masonry joints. The central main entrance features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights (currently boarded over) within a shallow stone arched surround. Two one-story screened porches with shed roofs and stone foundations are attached to the rear (south) elevation. Approximately half the six-over-six, double-hung windows are covered with plywood.

The vacant **Waggonseiler Tenant Cottage (LCS No. none, contributing building)** is located in a small clearing on the east side of the drive approximately 200 ft northeast of the main house and faces southwest. The one-story stone southwest section appears to have been constructed between 1700 and 1750, making it the oldest resource on the property. A two-bay frame wing attached to the northeast end more than doubled the building's size, and several other frame additions extend from the southeast wall. The intersecting gabled roofs have been recently resingled in wood. The stone walls are stuccoed, and the frame walls have clapboard siding. The foundations are rubble stone and concrete. The exposed stone foundation beneath the southeast wall of the largest side ell features a below-grade arched opening with an adjacent masonry channel. The main entrance centered in the southwest gable end of the stone section opens onto a small masonry stoop. Most of the window openings are covered with plywood. The **Waggonseiler Stone Channel and Pond (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** is sited in the woods southeast of the tenant cottage and due east of the main house. The parged fieldstone walls that form the narrow north-south channel and encircle the large adjacent dry pond likely date from the early nineteenth century and may have connected to the outflow channel at the tenant cottage.

²⁰ Construction dates for the buildings in this complex are taken from a July 2004 survey of the farm (Hammerstedt 2004).

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

The **WaggonSeller Barn (LCS No. none, contributing building)** is built into the bank approximately 60 ft southwest of the main house and faces northwest. The large masonry building's date stone indicates that it was originally constructed in 1812 or 1815 and substantially altered in 1932. It is not currently in use. The side-gable roof is clad in rolled asphalt and extends at a shallower pitch over the second-story extension along the southeast wall. The wood-frame extension, or forebay, is supported by stone stem walls at each end and clad in board-and-batten siding. The remaining walls are all constructed of rubble fieldstone, with board-and-batten siding across the upper southwest gable end. Large rolling wooden doors with multi-pane windows in the upper half are roughly centered in the northwest wall and open onto an earthen ramp. Multiple rolling and Dutch wood doors line the southeast wall beneath the forebay. Stone walls partially enclose a rectangular corral adjacent to the rear of the barn, and the ruins of a shed-roof wood-frame structure are set atop the wall at the northeast end of the corral.

One building dating from at least the first quarter of the twentieth century, if not earlier, is situated at the southwest end of the complex. The **WaggonSeller Tenant House (non-contributing building)** is a two-story, wood-frame house with a small, one-story rear ell. The building faces northwest and has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, asbestos-shingled walls, and a fieldstone foundation. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade opens onto a one-story, shed-roof, full-width porch. A small shed-roof hood with carved brackets shelters a second entrance in the southwest wall. The six-over-six, double-hung windows are covered with plywood on the first story. Modifications to the building have weakened its integrity, resulting in its non-contributing status.

Additional North Side Resources

A small residential property is located along the northeast edge of the district, approximately 800 ft north of the riverbank. The **Loughin House (LCS No. 022398, non-contributing building)**, constructed c. 1925, faces east toward South Trooper Road. The one-story, wood-frame bungalow measures 28 by 36 ft. The hipped gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features a boxed cornice with small returns at the gable ends and three brackets along the facade (east) elevation. The roof is raised with a lower pitch to extend over off-center front and rear porches, and a hip-on-gable shed dormer rises from the rear (west) roof slope. Clapboard siding covers the walls, and stucco coating covers the exposed concrete foundation. The front porch is open with two Tuscan wood columns and wood side railings. The rear porch is open on two sides and features similar columns and railings. The six-over-one windows occur singly, in pairs, and in a bank of four along the facade. A cantilevered bay window with a hipped roof is centered in the south

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

side wall. The **Loughin House Garage (LCS No. 022399, non-contributing building)**, located northwest of the house at the end of a paved driveway, was likely built c. 1925 in conjunction with the house. The one-story, wood-frame building, measuring 18½ ft square, has an end-gabled, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The walls are clapboard, and the foundation is concrete. A pair of wood sliding doors with multi-paned lights in the top portion fills the east wall. A single door is located in the south wall, and six-over-six double-hung windows are centered in the other walls. Although the house and garage were built within the district's period of significance, they are considered non-contributing resources because they lack historical and architectural significance as well as integrity.²¹ A short concrete path leads north from the driveway to the c. 1970 **Loughin Pump House (non-contributing building)**. The small one-story building has a flat roof with a wide boxed overhang, vinyl siding, and a poured concrete foundation. A single metal door and a small fixed window are located in the south elevation.

The Betzwood Picnic Area along the north bank of the river at the east edge of the district consists of a small visitor parking lot, an open grassy picnic area, and access to the Schuylkill River Trail and a boat landing. The c. 1970 **Betzwood Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located along the south side of the paved access road near the west edge of the picnic area. The one-story concrete-block restroom building has a standing-seam metal gabled roof with a wide overhang. Vertical board siding covers the upper portion of the walls beneath the eaves. Separate entrances for men and women are located in the east and west end walls. The c. 1970 **Betzwood Pump House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** on the lawn slightly southeast of the comfort station is a small one-story concrete-block building. It has a flat roof with a wide boxed overhang and a single metal door in the north wall.

Two repurposed nineteenth-century canal-related resources are located along the river trail approximately 200 ft west of the turnaround in the paved park access road. Both resources lack integrity from their original date of construction and were rebuilt after the close of the period of significance for the district;

²¹ The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission concurred that the Loughin House is not eligible for listing in the National Register in a March 21, 2005, letter to the Bureau of Design, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

thus, they are counted as non-contributing.²² The **Canal House/Picnic Shelter (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a one-story masonry building constructed c. 1960 from the ruins of a bunkhouse for canal workers that stood near this site by 1824. The 34-by-20-ft shelter has a rubble stone foundation and walls and faces south toward the riverbank and footpath. The side-gable roof with exposed rafters is missing a large portion of its wood shingles. Large stone interior chimneys serve fireplaces at each gable end. The south elevation features a wide central doorway flanked by two window openings. The building also has two smaller door openings in the rear (north) wall and one window opening in the south end of each side wall. The single open room on the interior has an exposed ceiling, exposed stone walls, and a crushed shale floor. The **Canal House Stable/Barbecue Pit (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is a U-shaped masonry structure built into a small embankment 50 ft east of the picnic shelter. Constructed c. 1960 from the ruins of the stable associated with the canal bunkhouse, the barbecue pit consists of an 18-ft-long north retaining wall with sloping wing walls extending 7 ft at right angles to each end. The walls are composed of uncoursed rubble stone and, like the picnic shelter, exhibit twentieth-century construction methods. The north wall slopes from a central height of 8 ft to approximately 6 ft 10 inches at each end, and the wing walls terminate in horizontally surfaced stone blocks. A solid masonry platform, 3 ft wide by 2 ft high, runs the full length of the north wall between the wing walls. Three cast iron barbecue grills are spaced along the platform. The area within the walls and between the pit and the footpath is paved with shale (Dodd and Dodd 1981g: Volume IX, Structures 814 & 815).

Three stone culverts that direct stormwater through the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill Valley Railroad grade berm are located within the park, north of the Schuylkill River near the Betzwood Picnic Area. The **PRR Railroad Culvert 1 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)**, **PRR Railroad Culvert 2 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)**, and **PRR Railroad Culvert 3 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** were constructed c. 1884 as part of the rail line development. In many instances, the deposition of gravel and cinder fill sections established the berm by effectively blocking the movement of water toward the river. Each culvert directs a small stream to the river. The arched openings are composed of stone or stone and brick culvert portals approximately 8 ft wide and 12 ft high from the stone base to the top of the arch. The arches rest on supporting stone walls. Although they were

²² The Schuylkill Navigation Canal, which extends well beyond the district boundary and had a major influence on the development of the villages of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy, is eligible for listing in the National Register, but no complete inventory of contributing resources has been compiled. Contributing status of associated resources is based on integrity, and no intact above-ground resources associated with the canal are located within the district (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2013).

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

constructed during the district's period of significance, the culverts are not associated with any of the areas of significance defined in this nomination and are, thus, counted as non-contributing resources.

Archeological Sites

NOTE: The following information printed in **bold-face type** contains location information for sensitive archeological sites within the Valley Forge NHP Historic District. Under the authority of Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the following text should be redacted from the document before it is released to the public.

The remains of the c. 1757 Lower Forge Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00070.000, contributing site) are located just south of Valley Forge Road (Route 23) between Valley Creek and Route 252. Excavations at the site during the 1920s and 1930s uncovered evidence of a dam thought to be associated with the complex as well as the remains of a head gate flume, an old wall segment, and uncharacterized forge debris. Dendrochronological analysis of wood samples taken from the flume near the dam suggested that the Lower Forge Complex predated the Upper Forge Complex by roughly 23 years. While the Du Portail map depicts the complex as including a large ell-shaped building that probably represented the forge, three buildings along the western base of Mount Joy, and a long raceway, the dam and flume remains are all that have been identified to date.

The Upper Forge Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00104.00, contributing site), located at the bottom of the eastern slope of Mount Misery along the western edge of Valley Creek, comprises the buried remains of an iron forge reportedly erected by Isaac Potts during the early 1770s. The Du Portail map depicted the Upper Forge Complex, like the Lower Forge Complex, as three separate structures representing the forge and possibly a charcoal house or iron warehouse. This forge was excavated in 1929 and 1930 under the direction of the State Park Commission. The surviving documentation illustrates the floor of a stone building measuring approximately 35-by-35-ft, the *in situ* timbers from two waterwheels and a wooden flume, cribbing, the hammer shaft, and the anvil base. Following the initial excavation of the site, the forge remains were housed under a wooden shelter, but flooding problems ultimately led to them being reburied. Excavations conducted in 1966 in advance of the construction of a stone retaining wall meant to protect the resource from flooding by Valley Creek exposed the foundation wall of a possible charcoal house. At that time, the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

forge was found to be in reasonably good condition and was reburied under a layer of plastic and dirt; it remains in that state today.

The Valley Creek Mills Paper Mill Site (ASMIS #VAFO00560.005, contributing site), in operation from the 1860s to approximately 1909, is located just south of the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River. The site comprises substantial, well-preserved remains of the building including portions of the eastern wall of the paper mill's northern ell, a major internal wall, and components of the northern ell of the mill fronting the railroad tracks. The archeological evidence suggests that the northern ell of the paper mill did not have an open basement but was anchored on bedrock and buried with clean fill to a depth of approximately 3.5 ft. The western, creek-side foundation walls were similarly built into the natural slope of the bedrock, but to a depth of 6 ft to provide maximum structural stability to the building. Evidence of a chimney base or machinery platform also was identified, as were the remains of an earlier eighteenth-century millrace or wheel pit on which the nineteenth-century paper mill was built.

The Point Bar Site (ASMIS #VAFO00354.000, contributing site) is located on a former island landform in the Schuylkill River near the northern boundary of the district. The site yielded an assemblage of more than 7,600 pre-contact period artifacts spanning the Early Archaic through Woodland periods with diagnostic materials including three jasper bifurcate points (Early to Middle Archaic), two quartzite Brewerton side-notched points (Late Archaic), two jasper Lamoka-like points (Late Archaic), one argillite Poplar Island point (Late Archaic), two Orient Fishtail points (Transitional Archaic), three broadspears (Late to Transitional Archaic), three contracting stem points (Late Archaic), and pottery sherds.

Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site (ASMIS #VAFO00117.000, contributing site) is located north of Route 23 on an east-west ridge south of the Schuylkill River and just west of the Star Redoubt at an elevation of 180–200 ft above mean sea level (ft amsl). Although its horizontal boundaries have not been definitively established, the site covers a fairly large area overlooking the river to the north and appears to date to the Late Archaic period based on the recovery of two Milanville projectile points and one Penn's Creek point. The lithic assemblage includes quartz, quartzite, jasper, chert, and rhyolite and speaks to the exploitation of multiple raw material sources, many of which were likely located in the surrounding hillsides or picked up as cobbles out of the Schuylkill River to the north or Valley Creek to the west. Some of the jasper chipping debris

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

showed evidence of heat treatment, with the additional recovery of two pieces of calcined bone suggesting the presence of a nearby hearth feature. The high density of chipping debris representing different stages of reduction, along with the hammerstone and other tools, indicates that the area was used either for tool manufacture or repair.

A Late/Transitional Archaic to Early Woodland period component of the Fatland Ford Site (ASMIS #VAFO00355.000, contributing site) was identified adjacent to a relict river channel and Fatland Ford and yielded a diagnostic Poplar Island point, a complete grooved axe, a pestle fragment and hammerstone, Marcey Creek pottery fragments, two Brewerton side-notched points, and a quartzite Madison point. The recovered materials, in particular the fired ceramics, pestle fragment (presumably used for food processing), and grooved axe (perhaps used for woodworking in support of housing construction), supports the hypothesis of a more settled lifestyle beginning about 1000 B.C. The site also contained features and cultural material deposits variously attributed to a Revolutionary War-era market, commissary activities, or guard outposts associated with the winter encampment and later ransacked by the British.

The Washington's Headquarters Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00002.000, contributing site), located immediately east of the Isaac Potts House, yielded 30 formalized bifacial tools and several pieces of aboriginal pottery indicating no less than five separate pre-contact period occupations dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. In addition to the pre-contact period deposits, the site also contains two eighteenth-century refuse pits including one (Feature 16) that can be linked conclusively to Washington's encampment based on the recovery of a brass "double-D"-style buckle typically used on Revolutionary War-era knapsacks or cartridge boxes. The remains of Washington's log cabin dining room also were identified as a 25-ft-long, 1-ft-wide trench feature running parallel to the east wall of the headquarters. The trench, interpreted as a remnant sill feature, contained encampment-period artifacts as well as mortar and many small rocks consistent in size with chinking for a log cabin. While most of the feature had been obliterated through modern landscaping activities, the surviving data were sufficient to extrapolate the original configuration of the dining cabin that likely measured 24–25 ft long and 15–20 ft wide.

The Stirling's Quarters Site (ASMIS #VAFO00402.000, contributing site), located in and around the domestic core of Lord Stirling's headquarters at the southwest corner of the district, contained structural evidence of several major successive building episodes at the site, including the original

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

1769 construction of the house and bake ovens by Scottish-born Reverend Currie, the c. 1830 east kitchen addition, various structural changes dating to the mid-nineteenth century, and the 1926 renovations to the house. Currie's bake ovens, appended to the north elevation of the main house, comprised two side-by-side projecting ovens, with one opening into the back of the fireplace and the other sitting just outside the kitchen.

The Musketry Range (ASMIS #VAFO00571.000, contributing site) was identified southeast of the park administrative building on the basis of a comparatively high density of fired or impacted musket balls and the absence of any domestic debris suggestive of an encampment location.

Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00551.001, contributing site) and the 1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00551.002, contributing site) lie in what is now the southern end of the park in an area known as Wayne's Woods and are part of the best preserved of the encampments within the district, the Outer Line Brigades - Western Group. The sites comprise the remains of several soldiers' and enlisted men's huts, some of which included substantial stone fireplaces; a range of encampment-related features such as trash pits, latrines, hearths, and fire pits; a wide variety of military artifacts; a graveled road or pathway laid down in the winter of 1777–1778 running parallel to the entrenchment; and evidence of artificers' work within the brigade. Two well-preserved, large, circular earth features were identified as camp kitchens, and several smithing areas also were found.

Muhlenberg's Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.001, contributing site) and Weedon's Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.002, contributing site) are part of the Outer Line Brigades - Eastern Group that stretches from northeast to southwest in what is now the southeast corner of the district. The site comprises moderately well-preserved hut remains buried approximately 20 cm below a landscaped lawn surface. The identified features included 19 compacted hut floors with hearths, including one hearth backed with stone, and a typical assemblage of encampment artifacts including animal bones, buttons and buckles, musket balls, gunflints, gun parts, an axe head, and a bayonet.

Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.001, contributing site), Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.002, contributing site), and Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.003, contributing site) were all part of the Inner Line

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Brigade Group that stretched along the heavily wooded southeast slope of Mount Joy onto the grassy gentle slopes bordering the Grand Parade. Early investigations at Conway's brigade site included a metal detector survey undertaken by Landis that resulted in the identification of what may have been a burned structure and construction monitoring for a parking lot in that location that uncovered two charcoal-filled trash pits containing a typical encampment faunal and artifact assemblage. Subsequent excavation at the Inner Line Brigade Group resulted in the identification of nine soldiers' huts arranged in parallel rows, hearths, trash pits, faunal remains, musket balls, buckshot, buttons, and gunflints.

Collections

The museum collections at Valley Forge NHP are significant as a comprehensive assemblage of artifacts, archives, and archeology that chronicle the history of Valley Forge in particular along with the broader themes of the American Revolution. The George C. Neumann Collection of Revolutionary War memorabilia forms the core assemblage of historic objects. The National Park Service acquired it in 1978, at which time it held the distinction of being the largest single private collection of Revolutionary War artifacts known in the world. It consists of nearly 1500 items, including shoulder weapons, swords, auxiliary edged weapons, and military accoutrements and accessories made by American, British, French, Dutch, Spanish, and German manufacturers. Additional artifacts in the collection include a large number of historic furnishings transferred to the National Park Service from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The archival collections include the John F. Reed Collection of rare eighteenth-century manuscripts, broadsides, pamphlets, books, and artifacts. In addition, the park maintains the archival records of the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge (1878–1893), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1893–1977), and the National Park Service (1977–present). Park archeology collections reflect the extensive work completed to document various aspects of the Revolutionary War encampment, including domestic life, military training, and demographic patterns.

Statement of Integrity

The Valley Forge NHP Historic District retains integrity to the areas and periods of significance defined in this nomination. Overall, the district conveys its historical significance through its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its pivotal location near Philadelphia, at the nexus of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River, as well as the natural topography and

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

geological features that contributed to its selection as an encampment site, encouraged industrial settlement and associated domestic development, and enabled agricultural development. The waterways, the peaks of Mounts Joy and Misery, the broad Grand Parade, and the ridges where the encampment fortifications were constructed continue to characterize the district as they have for centuries. The viewsheds within and from the district that were integral both to the selection as a military encampment site and to the design of the commemorative landscape are relatively intact, with the exception of certain areas where encroaching modern development is visible.

The district's layered history is visible in the extant landscape and resources. Each distinct area of the district retains the feeling of a pastoral landscape and commemorative park. The Revolutionary War encampment is experienced through the interpretive lens of the district's evolution as a park since 1893, but the key components of that phase of the district's history are intact, both above and below ground. Surviving cultural features and patterns of spatial organization include road corridors, fields and woodland, farmstead buildings and clusters, and views. The reconstructed defensive works, monuments marking brigade locations, restored headquarters, tour routes, and commemorative landscape features clearly convey their associations with both the eighteenth-century encampment and the development of Valley Forge State Park during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The majority of buildings and monuments within the district remain in their original locations and retain integrity in terms of their setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some of the oldest houses in the district have been restored or rehabilitated to convey their eighteenth-century appearance (the period of their primary significance). The restorations generally involved the removal of exterior stucco and dormers or porches of later date and the infilling of later and/or larger window openings, as such alterations were not considered significant at the time of the work. Missing character-defining features were replaced based on the most accurate historical evidence available. The buildings retain at least portions of their original massing, plans, and materials. In particular, masonry structural elements, portions of chimneys and fireplaces, summer beams, and original door and window frames remain in many of the buildings.

Contributing reconstructed resources, such as the earthwork fortifications of the Inner and Outer Lines of Defense and the restored and partially reconstructed Steuben Memorial Information Center, convey their historical associations to the district's eighteenth-century appearance through their location, design, and setting. The reconstructions of the earthworks occurred within the period of significance and reflect the

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

concepts and design principles established by early park planners. As such, they are eligible under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for their associations with the development of the state park and do not require application of Criteria Consideration E for reconstructed historic buildings and structures. The Steuben Memorial Information Center, reconstructed after the period of significance, does meet Criteria Consideration E because it remains on its original site within a district that retains integrity as a whole and continues to express the military and commemorative significance of the district.

The contributing pre- and post-contact-period archeological sites retain integrity of location, feeling, and association sufficient to convey their significance to the pre-contact-period settlement and use of the lands surrounding the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River; the Revolutionary War encampment of Valley Forge over the winter of 1777–1778; and the evolution of the Village of Valley Forge into a regional industrial locus from the early eighteenth century into the second half of the nineteenth century. Moreover, these demonstrable measures of integrity, particularly that of location, are sufficient to justify the archeological potential of the district dating from the pre- to post-contact periods.

The non-contributing resources within the district do not materially impact its overall integrity. Most are resources constructed after 1949, the end of the period of significance, for park administrative or interpretive purposes. These resources include the administration buildings constructed by the state during the late 1960s, soldier huts and small-scale commemorative monuments added during the post-World War II period, and buildings developed by the National Park Service after 1976. Other types of non-contributing resources consist of those that were constructed during the period of significance but either lack integrity or do not possess significant historical associations to the defined areas of significance, as indicated in the previous descriptions and in the data sheet. Those resources are, for the most part, relatively minor outbuildings or structures that are clustered on peripheral properties outside the core area of the district.